The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

More Views on U. S. "Withdrawal"--- Brussels and the J-I-G Pact

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 11

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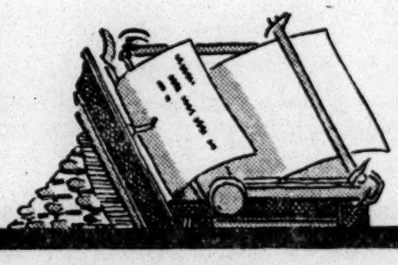

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Formerly Millard's Review

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U.S. COMMENT ON CHINA VITALLY CONCERNS LOCAL AMERICANS

OF all the comment on the situation in China appearing in late copies of home magazines and newspapers which have just reached Shanghai, that in the *New Republic* appears to be the most inconsistent and farthest removed from what is actually happening. The first editorial paragraphs in the issue of Sept. 22 illustrate what we have in mind. Although condemning the hypocrisy involved in the Anglo-French plan of patrolling the Mediterranean sealanes as a means of breaking up "piracy," the paper obviously favored a program which was designed to put an end to Italian submarine activities. Everybody knew, of course, that the "pirate" submarines either belonged to Mussolini or had been "sold" by him to Gen. Franco's faction in Spain. The *New Republic* apparently favored the use of force in eliminating the submarine menace because this action, on the part of the British and French was expected to assist the Spanish loyalists who were in need of imported materials, particularly gasoline and foodstuffs. It goes without saying the editors of the *New Republic* favored Loyalist Spain rather than the Italian-German supported Franco regime.

On the same page where the foregoing appeared there was comment on the situation in the Far East, beginning with a survey of developments extending from Peiping to Shanghai and thence to Geneva. But of particular interest to local Americans was a paragraph still upholding the point of view that a withdrawal of American citizens from China, "would keep America out of war." There was a reference to President Roosevelt's famous press interview in which he stated Americans remaining in China "did so at their own risk," and a sarcastic comment upon the ensuing protest of the American Chamber of Commerce and other groups of Americans in the Far East.

This was, of course, before President Roosevelt's Chicago speech (Oct. 5) wherein he declared the necessity of taking steps to protect

the United States against those nations responsible for growing world anarchy. But the editor, or editors of the New York magazine apparently still thought that all Americans, including civilians, soldiers, marines and sailors, should be removed from China "as quickly as possible and those choosing to remain warned that they did so on their own responsibility."

It was this type of comment, plus the belief in high governmental circles in Tokyo that America "wouldn't do anything," that was largely responsible for the campaign of ruthlessness which Japan launched and is continuing in China. It apparently never occurred to the *New Republic* that the Japanese "pirates" only fear and respect one foreign power—the United States. The Japanese know all too well that Britain and France have their hands tied in the Mediterranean and that Soviet Russia is either impotent or willing to purchase its peace from imperial Japan by granting concessions in Siberia. The Japanese respect the United States because it had, in the past, taken a firm stand for right and justice in the Orient and up to the present had the courage to back up its convictions. But no mention anywhere in the discussions in the *New Republic* of long-established American policies based on the Open Door or obligations based on the Nine-Power Treaty which the United States fostered at the Washington Conference, designed to meet a situation such as that prevailing today.

A cowardly United States, fleeing from danger in the Far East and hiding behind a hypocritical "neutrality" law, obviously could only receive the contempt of Japanese warlords bent on grabbing everything in the Orient—including American property and trade—while the grabbing was good. How the editors of a supposedly well informed publication could, on the one hand support a strong Anglo-French policy against what was termed "piracy" in the Mediterranean while, on the other hand urge a cowardly policy of flight and surrender in the Pacific on the part of the United States, was beyond the understanding of the magazine's readers in this part of the world.

Practically all of the comment which has thus far appeared in the *New Republic*, a magazine widely read in college and university circles in the United States, has been of a hopeless or fatalistic tone, beginning with an editorial inquiry on August 11 (the war started on July 7) whether it realy was a war? It stated that the news from China was so confused and self-contradictory, and the intentions of the adversaries so uncertain that it was difficult to be sure whether the hostilties would be sufficiently prolonged to become a war. At that time the *New Republic* had not made up its mind whether the Neutrality Act should be enforced, in fact it feared that if the Act was enforced, the United States might be confronted "a week or two later by an agreement between Japan and China which would mean that no war would now occur." Even as late as the issue of Sept. 22 (latest to arrive) the editors of the paper feared that if the worst came to the worst and the United States was compelled to go war and destroy Japanese militarism, "there would be small hope of enduring peace with Japan smarting under defeat and nursing dreams of the day of revenge. In view of what happened with respect to the Germans eighteen years ago, the editor apparently thought it was not worth while indulging in a little hatred of the Japanese at Present.

Most Americans of our acquaintance, businessmen as well as missionaries, might be willing to sacrifice their holdings in China if they felt that such action would contribute toward peace in the Far East. Obviously they do not enjoy being called criminals merely because of their desire to hang on to their properties or salaries as long as possible. But there is a general conviction that an abandonment of American property interests and departure of Americans from these shores would contribute little toward an adjustment of the present complications of China and Japan. On the contrary, it would have a discouraging effect on the Chinese, causing them to think they were being abandoned. As for the Japanese it would make them even more contemptuous of Occidental opinion and this would, in turn, be reflected in their lack of regard for the legitimate interests of other foreigners.

TODAY—BUT HOW ABOUT TOMORROW?

Bruckner in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Executive Yuan Approves Finance Loan for Kwangsi

Flotation of a $17,000,000 loan for the readjustment of finances in Kwangsi, as suggested by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was approved by the Executive Yuan Nov. 2. The bill was later forwarded to the Central Political Council. In brief, Dr. Kung proposed that the National Government annually set aside a sum of $1,200,000 from salt revenue to be derived from Kwangsi Province to form a sinking fund for the loan.

Aerial Warfare, the Hague, and Japanese Sophistry

ONE of the most peculiar aspects of present hostilities is the attempt of Japan to justify her actions by treaties and conventions, real or imaginary. When the letter and spirit of a treaty have obviously been broken, Japan's apologists jump into the breach to prove that no such thing has occurred.

Among those treaties which Japan claims not to have broken is the so-called Hague Convention, proposed but never adopted, which includes a set of rules for the conduct of aerial warfare.

The possibilities of aerial activity as demonstrated during the World War shocked the conscience of humanity, from which arose a demand for international rules which would limit the destructiveness of the airplane to reasonable bounds. Consequently jurists, military, naval and aviation experts representing the nations with any considerable aerial forces met at the Hague in December of 1922 in order to draft these rules.

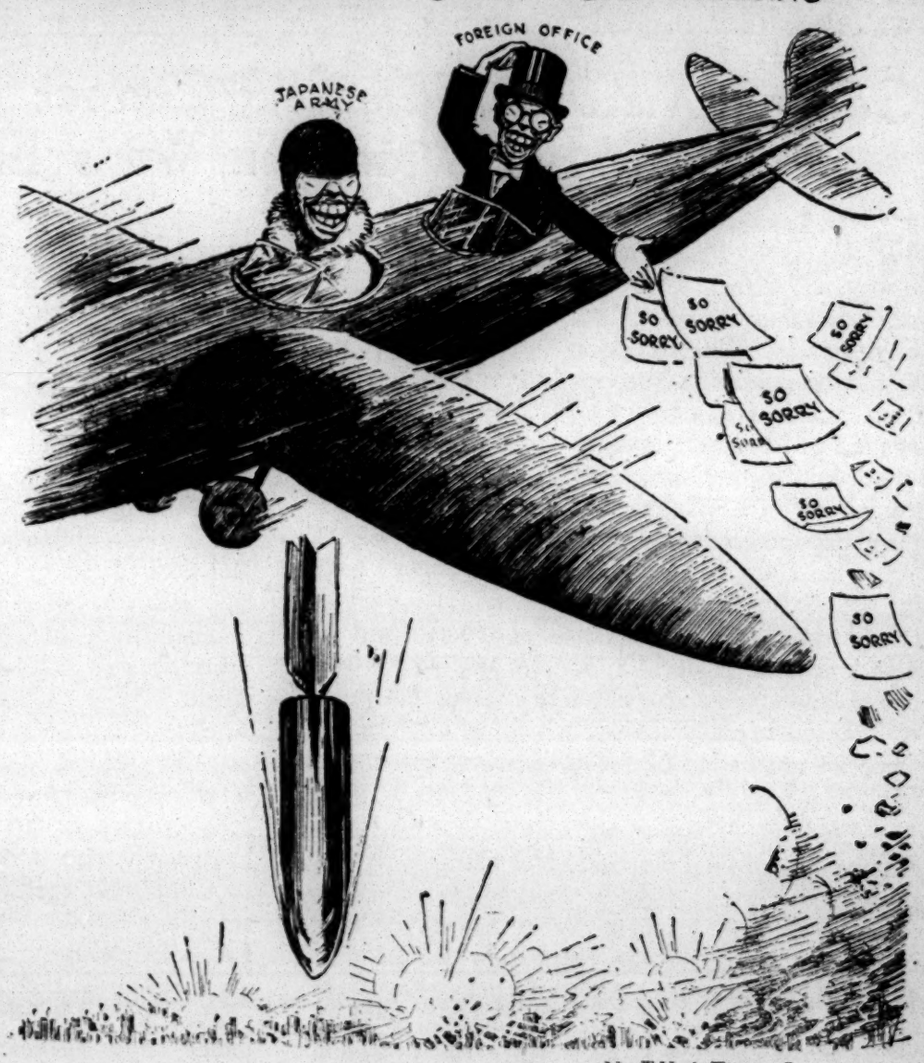
It was this convention, drafted but never adopted by the nations, which Japan has violated in her aerial activities in China, despite Japan's claim that these rules were the basis of her action.

Refutation of Japan's claim are legion. We can refer to only one of the many experts on international law who have pointed out the fallacies of Japan's argument. James W. Garner, Professor of International Law at the University of Illinois and collaborator in many works on political science, whole-heartedly condemned Japan on the basis of the Hague Convention in a letter which he wrote to the New York Times. He pointed out that John Bassett Moore, chairman of the Hague commission, enunciated the basis of the rules later adopted when he declared, "among the elementary principles which the development of modern rules of warfare have been designed to establish and confirm, the principle most fundamental in character . . . is the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, and the protection of non-combatants against injuries not incidental to military operations against combatants."

As a result of this principle, the rules adopted by that commission forbid the bombing of cities, towns, villages, dwellings and buildings *not situated in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of land operations.* Air bombing was to be legitimate only when directed against "military objectives", which was to be defined as an object or objects the destruction of which would be of considerable and immediate value to the opposing military forces, such as large bodies of troops, military establishments, arsenals, etc. Terrorism is not considered a legitimate objective.

It is interesting to note that at the time these rules were under discussion, the Japanese delegate wanted to prohibit absolutely all bombing of towns and villages outside the immediate area of military operations even when they contained military objectives within their limits. How times have changed. Although it is admitted that

"JAPAN'S NEW ARMY GAME—HIGHLY AMUSING!



New York Times, Sept. 26.

these rules were never adopted by the interested nations, it must be remembered that Japan first referred to the code as a justification for her atrocities, which has had the result of causing nations to condemn Japan on the basis of the very rules to which she has appealed.

All of which boils down to the one simple fact that Japan stands condemned before the world today because she has resorted to war as an instrument of national policy—aggression against China. The necessities of war have always resulted in the breaking of international law and the setting up of a new code based on the later action. Which has led to the belief among many persons that international law is nothing more than a body of precedent, changed from time to time by force of arms and the power of bluff. In the present instance it is the war itself (whether the Japanese chose to use that name or not) which constitutes the crime. It would still be a crime even though Japan had not bombed towns and villages of non-military character without discrimination and caused the deaths of hundreds of non-combatants. But, it is Japan's attempt to justify her actions by international law that makes her ridiculous. Japan would be better off if she would abandon her sophistry; she would have a better case if she dealt only with the truth.

General Matsui's Forecast—Correct on Withdrawal, But Wrong on War's End

GEN. Iwane Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces operating on the Lower Yangtsze sector, who, up to the present has restricted his interviews to German and Italian correspondents, declared on Nov. 1 that there would be no Chinese troops left in the Shanghai zone within 10 days. Gen. Matsui's forecast proved to be correct because he was aware of two important factors which at that time were not known to the Shanghai public. He knew that large Japanese reinforcements were on the way to Shanghai from Kobe (now completely taken over by the Japanese military authorities as a port of concentration and embarkation of troops) and he also knew that a division of Japanese troops was being landed on Hangchow Bay, about 50-miles to the south of Shanghai, which would quickly force an evacuation of the Chinese troops on this front.

Had the Japanese not sent heavy reinforcements and had they not landed on Hangchow Bay, the Chinese army probably would have been able to hold Gen. Matsui's army at Soochow Creek indefinitely. It was the realization on the part of the Japanese general staff that they were blocked at Soochow Creek that forced them to dispatch reinforcements and create the diversion on Hangchow Bay to the south.

A situation somewhat similar to this developed at each of the four preceding stages of the war since the beginning on August 13. From that date until Aug. 26 the fighting was confined to Japanese naval forces in Chapei. Then came the second stage, or landing of regular army troops and the Chinese withdrawal from advanced coastline positions, including Lotien and the establishment of a line from Liuho to Nanziang. The third stage was completed with the fall of Tachang (Tazang) on Oct. 26 and the evacuation of Kiangwan and Chapei on the following day. The fourth stage in the Shanghai defense program was completed this week (Nov. 8) with the evacuation of the Soochow Creek sector to a new line roughly extending from Hangchow Bay on the south, thence northward to the west of Sungkiang, northwest to Tsinpu, northwest to the vicinity of Nanziang and then on northward to the Yangtsze in the vicinity of Liuho.

It was on the eve of the latest strategic withdrawal, necessitated by the arrival of large Japanese reinforcements on the Shanghai front and landing on Hanchow Bay that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued an optimistic statement concerning the military situation and re-affirmed China's determination to continue the present struggle "until justice is re-established in this part of the world." Gen. Chiang declared (Central News Agency) that direct negotiations, as recommended by the Italian delegation at Brussels, would serve no other purpose that increase China's difficulties and simultaneously provide Japan with an opportunity for pressing terms unacceptable both to China and the signatory powers concerned in the Nine-Power Treaty. He stated that Japan had been clearly proved a nation which dishonors its solemn pledges and violates even the most elementary principles of justice and whatever terms might be reached by China and Japan in direct negotiations and without effective guarantees, would be in danger of violation by Japan at any moment. Such an arrangement, in Gen. Chiang's opinion, would constitute neither an asset or a safeguard of China's integrity and independence.

The Generalissimo declared that China's plan was to reserve her fighting strength, exhaust the enemy and attain her ultimate objective. Temporary gains or reverses couldn't affect the final outcome so long as China's capability of resistence remained intact. Although the Shanghai district afforded no natural geographical advantages nor strong fortifications facilitating China's defense,

the Chinese had been able to hold out despite the enemy's possession of ample supplies of modern armament on land and sea and in the air. Japanese losses on this front, according to Gen. Chiang, were the heaviest Nippon had received since the Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese had paid a heavy price for a small strip of territory which they now occupy, largely restricted to the railway lines. A further advance inland will be beset with even greater difficulties and with China's advantages constantly increasing. Gen. Chiang declared his conviction that the ultimate victory would belong to China.

THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

CAPTURE OF PAOTINGFU

The fall of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, most serious set-back suffered by the Chinese forces in the North since the capture of Peiping and Tientsin, has aroused interest in the present status of the Eighth Route Army, former reds, which force is supposed to have participated in defense of the city. The extent of the 8th Route Army's participation in the defense of Taiyuan is not known at present, but a Japanese *Domei* report from Taiyuan claimed that one red force had been defeated in the mountains — whether on the northern or eastern front was not known. In an interview on Oct. 24, prior to the fall of Taiyuan, Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the 8th Route forces, stated that he cut the Japanese line extending southward from Tatung and had captured large stores of Japanese arms and munitions, almost sufficient to re-equip his troops. By using so called "partizan" or guerilla tactics the former reads had killed nearly 2,000 Japanese in one battle and between 3,000 and 4,000 more in later engagements. The 8th Route forces allegedly lost less than 1,000 men. On Oct. 18 at Yenmenkwan, the Eighth attacked the Japanese airdrome and destroyed 21 planes leaving only three on the field. The planes were destroyed by hand-grenades. It was claimed that the Japanese force, between 40,000 and 50,000 men, advancing on Taiyuan from the North, was unable to return to its base, hence had to fight its way south in the direction of Taiyuan.

Of special interest was Chu Teh's appraisal of the elements of strength and weakness, otherwise the strong and weak points of the Japanese. The strong points of the Japanese, according to Chu Teh are:

1. Their weapons of war are stronger than ours, and they can use them well.
2. They can keep their military plans secret.
3. They do not surrender their guns, but fight until killed. But for this there are definite reasons. They do not surrender their guns out of fear of death. They have slaughtered so many of our people, and they are engaged in such a savage task of conquering our country, that they believe we will kill them when we take them captive. They also believe the propaganda of their officers that Chinese kill all captives. There is also in some of the divisions the spirit of Bushido.
4. They can act according to their plans.
5. When they retreat, they can retreat more quickly than the Chinese can.
6. They can bring in re-enforcements quickly.

Their weak points are:

1. Their war spirit is very low at present, especially among the rank and file.
2. Japanese soldiers do not like to build defense works.
3. As they are numerically few in comparison to the Chinese forces, the Japanese intelligence service works slowly. Another reason for the slowness of the Japanese is their belief that the Chinese can be easily defeated, hence they can take their time.
4. The Japanese are unable to operate as quickly, particularly climb mountains, as quickly as the Chinese.
5. A fundamental weakness of the Japanese is their fear of hand-to-hand battles.

Gen. Chu Teh claimed that most of the Japanese they have killed have been killed by hand though at the famous Pinghsiangkwan battle about five hundred of the Japanese were killed with hand grenades. In some battles, the Eighth Route Army have used hand grenades as clubs to beat in the brains of the Japanese. In the many peasant partisan units recently trained and armed, there are only about fifteen to twenty riflefls in a group of a hundred, while the rest are armed with hand grenades. These serve a douple purpose—to hurl at a distance, or as clubs in close encounters. Yet with all the hand-to-hand fighting of the Eighth Route Army, Chu Teh says that the Japanese have not captured one man of his army. Chinese soldiers from other armies who are captured, are killed without exception.

THE WIDENING SHANGHAI WAR-FRONT

This map, reproduced from the North-China Daily News, shows the three points on Hangchow Bay where the Japanese made a surprise landing, which had considerable to do with the Chinese decision to evacuate the Shanghai district beginning at midnight on Monday evening, Nov. 8. The new Chinese line, long-prepared, and now occupied following an orderly and strategic withdrawal is supposed to extend from Hangchow Bay in a northwestern direction, passing somewhat to the west of Sungkiang, Tsinpu to Quinsan, thence north to the Yangtsze in the vicinity of Liuho.

The best description of the Japanese occupation of Paotingfu was written by M. Lewisohn, Peiping correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*. In the course of an article published on Nov. 7, (written on Oct. 12) Mr. Lewisohn said that the capture of Paotingfu claimed as the greatest victory of the Japanese army since the Russo Japanese war, was anything but a remarkable military achievement. The disparity in armaments between the two armies almost equalled that of rifles against bows and arrows.

CAPTURE OF PAOTINGFU

The Japanese were equipped with hundreds of motor lorries, about 30 tanks, every kind of modern artillery from one-pounders to five-inch howitzers and heavier guns, and an air fleet of over 100 planes. These latter, in fact, appear to have done most of the fighting, and with complete impunity, as the Chinese forces had not a single anti-aircraft gun to ward off their attacks. Fifty planes in the air at one time rained down death on the unscientifically entrenched Chinese troops, broke up all their formations in the rear, harassed them continuously in their retreat and prevented them from making a stand anywhere or rallying on a fresh line. It was more than flesh and blood could stand, and it says much for the morale of the Chinese soldiers that they put up any fight at all.

Except perhaps as a gesture the capture of Paotingfu was of very little importance. Once the Japanese had succeeded in turning the left flank of the Chinese line, Paotingfu was of no strategical value anyhow. The great mistake made by the Chinese was in not fortifying strongly their left wing, the fifteen miles between Paotingfu and the mountains, and keeping a powerful force in reserve there. The rest of the line, to the east of the town, which ran behind a difficult river that runs through a chain of swampy lakes, was very strong indeed. In order to turn it the Japanese would have been forced to carry out a wide encircling movement from Tsangchow away on the Tsin-pu line, which would have considerably delayed their advance.

When the news of the fall of Paotingfu arrived here dozens of lorries went dashing through the main streets of the city hooting loudly, the occupants waving large Japanese flags and shouting "Banzai" and other slogans at the top of their voices.

Their proceedings were watched wrathfully by small groups of Chinese on the pavements. The general expression was one of irritation and despondency. We now are the slaves of the Japanese!" and, "Well, it can't be helped," was the general tenor of their comment. On the orders of the Japanese the police had to go round to every private residence or shop on the main thoroughfares and order them to prepare illuminations in celebration of the event. That night, on my way home, I walked through streets brilliantly illuminated by strings of red paper lanterns, but otherwise completely deserted.

On the afternoon when the fall of Paotingfu was announced Japanese military planes circled over the city and dropped propaganda pamphlets, some of which by a pretty touch of irony fell in the grounds of the British Embassy. Well, better than bombs anyhow! Herewith a translation of one of these pamphlets which is not without interest:—

1. The ancient military centre of Paotingfu has surrendered.
2. We can now throw off the military tyranny that has been oppressing us so long.
3. Now, at last, Hua Pei (North China) really beloings to the people of Hua Pei.
4. The fall of Paotingfu is a piece of the greatest good fortune for the people of Hua Pei.
5. If you rely on Nanking you will be greatly deceiving yourselves.
6. Chiang Kai-shek looks after his own job, but neglects our interests.
7. The people of the North-east must throw off their allegiance to the Nanking Government and protect their own rights.
8. The people of Hua Pei must see to it that they are no longer oppressed by the Kuomintang and must quickly form a Japanese-Chinese alliance.
9. Thanks to the maladministration of Chiang Kai-shek the people of South China are already in a very bad way.
10. In alliance with Japan we can live in peace and happiness.

Seeing that this pamphlet was dropped from Japanese military planes, the constant use of the word "we" is not without its comic aspect.

Peiping is taking a long time to settle down again. Conditions in the old capital are neither markedly bad nor are they very good; but they have quite decidedly not returned to normal. Everything is in a state of stagnation or, better still, of expectant waiting; waiting, that is, to see what the Japanese are going to do with North China when they have conquered it, which they expect to accomplish in a few weeks time. North China, be it noted, includes, according to Japanese ideas, all the territory east and north of the Yellow River. Whether, however, the Japanese will be content with this vast area or whether, to put it more exactly, they will be able to restrict themselves to this limited objective, is a question that only future events and the attitude of the rest of China can decide.

Anyhow Peiping remains in a state of suspended animation. The only appearance of bustle and animation is lent to its streets by the columns of Japanese troops constantly marching through; by parties of their soldiers out for a stroll on a few hours leave, and by staff cars dashing through the city. These Japanese troops have been behaving very well on the whole, though the shopping and sight-seeing parties are occasionally inclined to be high-handed, when out of sight of their officers.

Trade is completely at a standstill, as most of the local industries, such as carpets, modern curios, lacquerware and cloissoné are closed down, or at least only working half time, is partly due to lack of capital and ready money, and partly to the fact that many of the skilled workmen have left to return to their homes in the country. The currency question, too, is causing employers of labour great difficulties, as there is a great shortage of Central Government banknotes and other good currency. Considerable hoarding of these banknotes is going on privately as the local banks are now all under some kind of supervision by Japanese gendarmes and are only allowed to pay out quite small sums; while Japanese soldiers and residents are forcing yen notes on the market, generally at their own rates which are naturally not at all in favour of the Chinese shopkeeper.

Central University to Find New in Site in Chungking

BY HIN WONG

Dr. Lo Chia-lun, president of the Central University in Nanking now partly in ruins after repeated Japanese bombardment, is now in Chungking arranging for the resumption of instruction in a more favorable locality.

The several thousand students and members of the faculty who are to continue their study and teaching at Chungking and Chengtu, according to Dr. Lo, have not come to Szechuen to avoid trouble but to work hard under better conditions, as the last several weeks during which they had been holding classes in Nanking have been subjected to almost daily interruption with enemy 'planes overhead making concentration of mind on any topic impossible.

For the time being some of the facilities of the Chungking University here and the University of Szechuen in Chengtu will be taken advantage of by the Central University, while the authorities of the University of Nanking, who have also moved their activities to Szechuen, will co-operate with the West China University, of Chengtu, a Christian institution, to continue their educational service for the youth of the Republic.

With Dr. Lo Chia-lun now in Chungking is also Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai University in Tientsin whose institution has suffered similar misfortune in the hands of the enemy.

Under the advice of Dr. Chang Po-ling, the provincials of the north and north-eastern provinces, including those of Manchuria, of course, now resident in Chungking, have organized an association with the object of promoting interests which will hasten their free return to their homes, now under military control of the enemy.

At the same time, the people of Szechuen are now finding special training necessary in order to carry out their reconstruction program. In the future, village heads will be appointed by local government authorities, instead of being constituted by the elders of the community, usually male persons above 60 years of age.

Y.W.C.A. Activities

Young Women Christian leaders in Chungking, for a time working as an auxiliary to the local Young Men's Christian Association, have now a full fledged Young Women's Christian Association of their own. For sometime, practically the Y.M.C.A. is also the Y.W.C.A., as the lead ng facilities of the former are open to the latter, including a dormitory for young women, while the places of restaurant and amusements are open to all. The volley ball league under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. has mixed and girl teams.

Lately quite a number of young women have arrived at Chungking from the east, mostly students and members of families of professors arriving here from the several universities which are to locate here pending the conclusion of the present war.

Shanghai Banker to Visit Szechuen

Expected at Chungking and Chengtu will be K. P. Chen, the well-known Shanghai banker and an adviser to the Ministry of Industries at Nanking, who is coming to assist in the formulation of a wartime economic and reconstruction program for Szechuen. In the meantime, the Szechuen authorities are pushing on the survey of the districts along the Szechuen-Hupeh and the Szechuen-Shensi borders relative to their agricultural and other productive value. Szechuen is being handicapped these days on account of the non-arrival of a number of essentials as affected by the war, and the bus and other public utilities requiring outside oil supply are considering an increase in charges, like the water-rates which have just increased from 20 to 35 cents a ton. It is reported that the districts of Lungchang and others are now suffering excess of rainfall, which is causing damage to the crops. To remedy general conditions as well, the Department of Reconstruction of the Government of Szechuen is registering all possible technical men within its jurisdiction who may be able to render service to the public. Lack of government attention sometimes leads to disaster, as in the instance of the collapse of a building at Tze Hsi Mart near Chungking which resulted in casualties of more than 120 mostly women in a silk factory.

Chungking, Oct. 31, 1937

Brussels Anxiously Awaits Reply from Japan to Second Invitation to Attend Conference

THE principal topic of discussion this week at Brussels concerned the subject of whether the Japanese Government would or would not accept the second invitation which had been extended to the Island Empire to attend the sessions of the Nine-Power Conference. The second invitation had stressed the point that the Conference was being held independent of the League of Nations—in view of the point raised by Japan, in declining the first invitation, that it wished to have nothing to do with the League of Nations. The Japanese Cabinet Nov. 9 decided to postpone reaching a decision on the second invitation until the next Cabinet meeting on November 12.

The second Note from Brussels (received in Tokyo last Sunday evening) invited Japan to exchange views with a small number of Powers, chosen *ad hoc* within the framework of the Nine-Power Treaty. The possibility of Japan attending was suggested in a statement issued in Brussels, Nov. 9 by circles in close touch with the Japanese Embassy there. The Japanese Government, the statement said, is fulfilling the terms of the Nine-Power Treaty by a full and frank discussion of the Sino-Japanese situation with representatives of Great Britain, America, France and Italy in Tokyo. The Conference, the document added, was inspired by the League of Nations, and includes Soviet Russia, which is not a signatory of the Nine-Power Treaty. Japan, the statement claimed, "would be showing a large spirit of conciliation and would be making a real concession if she should agree to send delegates to the Conference."

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar and delegate to the Nine-Power Conference, departed for Moscow from Brussels Nov. 9. *Reuter* expressed the opinion this gesture marked Litvinoff's feeling at the attempt to squeeze Russia out of the restricted committee or the smaller mediation committee which it is supposed will eventually be established.

The Main Points of the Second Invitation

The suggestion that Japan should appoint representatives to exchange views with a small number of Powers, chosen *ad hoc* within the framework of the Nine-Power Treaty, to facilitate a settlement of the conflict in China was contained in the text of a letter sent by the Far Eastern conference from Brussels Nov. 6 to Japan.

The letter is a reply to Japan's note and memorandum to the Belgian Government concerning the conference and Japan's decision not to attend, and requests to know as soon as possible the Imperial Government's attitude towards the proposal.

The note first declared that the Nine Power confeaence had examined Japan's reply to the Belgian invitation to take part in the conference in which Takyo had pointed out that she has no territorial ambitions in China, had contested Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and had lodged several complaints against China.

The note then recalled that the Chinese Government had accused Japan of violating the Treaty, and refuted Japan's complaints and had voiced their grievances against Japan.

"The Nine-Power Treaty includes, precisely, provisions for facing such a situation," the message continued. "It may be pointed out that the exchange of views taking place at present in Brussels is based essentially on these provisions and establishes frank and complete communications as foreseen in Article VII of the Treaty. The conference was convoked with a view to assist in the settlement of the conflict between two of the signatories of the Treaty by peaceful methods. China, one of the parties in the conflict, is being represented and has signified her willingness to cooperate fully in its work. The conference regrets the absence of the other party, whose co-operation is particularly desirable."

The note pointed out that Japan's argument that an attempt to solve the problem by a meeting of several powers would but complicate the situation, pointed out that all the powers who are signatories of the treaty are qualified to exercise the rights accorded them by the Treaty, that all countries having interests in the Far East are affected by the present hostilities, and that the whole world is concerned at their repercussions on peace.

"However," the message added, "the powers assembled in Brussels consider it possible to dispel Japan's apprehensions, and would desire to know whether the Imperial Government would be prepared to send one or several representatives to exchange views with the delegates of a restricted number of designated powers

ALWAYS, WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

with this object. Such an exchange of views would take place within the framework of the Nine-Power Treaty. The aims pursued would be the clarification of certain of the above-mentioned points and the settlement of the conflict."

The note concluded by expressing the Conference's wish to receive a reply from Japan as early as possible.

Dr. Koo Gives Detailed Report on Japanese Aggression

Speaking at the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels Nov. 3 Dr. Wellington Koo, the chief Chinese delegate, dwelt at length on the nature of the Washington Treaty with regard to the present Japanese aggression in China.

In giving a detailed account of Japanese aggression, which resulted in the occupation of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan and part of Shantung and Shansi by formidable Japanese armies, Dr. Koo classified Japanese invasion of China into eight different periods, namely:

(a) Invasion of Manchuria and Jehol, (b) Creation of a puppet state in Manchuria, (c) Invasion inside the Great Wall, (d) Occupation of Eastern Chahar in 1932, (e) Japanese demands in North China and the creation of the bogus East Hopei Regime in 1935, (f) Occupation of North China, (g) Attempt to establish an autonomous government of five northern provinces, and (h) Instigation of a Mongolian rebellion and attack on Suiyuan in the winter of 1936 and the recent creation of a Mongolian state.

Continuing Dr. Koo mentioned a series of unlawful Japanese activities in China, including smuggling, illicit drugs and narcotics, activities of special service agents and unauthorized military and aerial navigation.

After emphasizing Japanese attempts at undermining the principle of equal opportunity in China as well as seeking special rights and privileges in the country, Dr. Koo expressed regret at Japan's refusal to join the Conference, which he regarded as another proof of Japan's disregard for her treaty obligations.

Dr. Koo then went on to state that the so-called anti-Japonism is the natural consquence of Japan's policy towards China and acts of aggression in the country.

With regard to the charges of the Communist menace in China, Dr. Koo stated that such allegations were absolutely without foundation, especially as the Chinese people are much attached to their family and landed property, and as the Communist organization has already been dissolved and its army completely reorganized into the Chinese national force.

Dr. Koo Insists That Conciliation Must Be Based on Nine-Power Treaty Obligations

The communication of the Nine-Power Conference to Japan, inviting her to take part in the discussions, was the subject of comment by Dr. Wellington Koo, the chief Chinese delegate to the conference, when interviewed in Brussels Nov. 7. Dr. Koo divulged that the communication asked Japan to join the Conference in exchanging views with several important delegates and discussing a possible amelioration of the misunderstanding existing between China and Japan, so that hostilities might be terminated and a peaceful settlement reached.

At the conference, Dr. Koo stated, he had made the declaration that while not opposed to the above-mentioned measures and the goodwill of the delegates, China reserved the point of view as stated in his speech at the opening session. The reservation was that if conciliation measures were taken, they must be based on no other conditions than the application of the Nine Power Treaty obligations.

The Japanese allegation that China has no stable government was also refuted by Dr. Koo.

As regards the Japanese statement that Japanese military actions were taken in self-defense in face of China's military preparations, Dr. Koo said that such a comical complaint would only betray a regrettable lack of sincerity on the part of Japan or tantamount to taking all other people for fools.

In support of a plea for the maintenance of the Open Door, Dr. Koo referred to the first article of the Nine-Power Treaty, which incorporates what are known as Root's four principles," as follows:

1. That the sovereignty and independence as well as the territorial and political integrity of China should be respected;
2. That most perfect and unrestricted opportunities should be offered China in order that she might be able to establish and maintain a powerful and stable government;
3. That efforts should be made to establish and maintain the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry to be undertaken by people of all nationalities throughout the territory of China; and,
4. That the signatories should refrain from utilizing conditions in China to seek special rights or interests detrimental to the interests of the subjects or citizens of other friendly nations, or from recognizing actions detrimental to the welfare of such friendly nations.

U.S. Seeks Peace Within Scope of Nine-Power Treaty

Norman Davis, the chief American delegate, at the opening session of the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, Nov. 4 said the Government of the United States was prepared to share in common efforts to devise, within the scope of the Nine-Power Treaty provisions and principles, a means of finding a pacific solution which will provide for a termination of hostilities in the Far East and for restoration of peace in that area.

M. Litvinoff Warns That Conferences Are Sometimes Useful to Aggressor

M. Litvinoff in his speech warned his hearers that international conferences were sometimes useful to an aggressor, especially if they were protracted. They were apt to concern themselves principally with the maintenance of their own existence, with procuring moral satisfaction for the sponsors of the conferences, and with their own superficial successes, which did not always coincide with successes for the cause.

Madame Chiang Hopes for Vindication of Justice

During the meeting a telegram from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was read, in which she expressed hope that the outcome of the meeting would be "a vindication of justice in international affairs."

French Association Urges U. S. to Join in Boycott of Japan

The French Association for the League of Nations, which met under the chairmanship of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, France's permanent delegate to the League, unanimously adopted a resolution on Spain and the Far East expressing the wish that members of the League and the United States jointly take measures for placing an embargo on essential materials for the manufacture of arms and the conduct of warfare "in order to deprive the aggressor of one of the most active means of waging war."

China Does Not Favor Direct Negotiation With Japan, Says Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

That China is not in favor of direct negotiations with Japan in settling the Far Eastern conflict was made clear this week by Generalissimo Chiang, who expressed himself as being optimistic concerning the military situation and re-affirmed China's determination to continue the present struggle until justice is re-established in this part of the world.

Rumors of Direct Negotiations Unworthy of Credence

Circles in close touch with the Chinese delegation to the Nine Power conference intimated in Brussels Nov. 7 that not the slightest credence could be placed in rumors then current of the possibility of direct negotiations taking place between Tokyo and Nanking. The Brussels conference remains the sole forum for any negotiations of this kind, it was declared.

Nevertheless further inquiries in the same quarters reveal that the conference had already reached a stage at which it is possible to gather a more concrete idea of the basis on which the Chinese would eventually be prepared to open peace negotiations. China, it is contended, would have to insist upon the withdrawal of Japanese troops to the positions they occupied prior to the breakout of the hostilities.

Italian Standpoint Disturbs Chinese Circles in Brussels

Chinese circles in Brussels, a *Trans-Ocean* message stated, are more than a little concerned over the standpoint adopted by Italy, *i.e.* that the Far Eastern conflict is a matter solely affecting China and Japan. This is diametrically opposed to the Chinese view that a satisfactory solution can only be reached by way of collective action on part of the signatory countries.

Shanghai Groups Send Telegram to Brussels Opposing Compromise

A Chinese Citizens Foreign Relations Association was formally organized in Shanghai Nov. 4, at which Kwei Chung-shu, editor of the *China Critic*, Tsui Wei-wu, Director of the *China Times*, Huang Jen-tse, Kiang Wen-yu and several others were elected members of the executive and supervisory committees. A manifesto clarifying the stand of the Chinese people toward the Nine-Power Conference now in session in Brussels was issued following the meeting. The Chinese people, the manifesto said, strongly object to any forms of mediation unfavorable to China. The Brussels conference should denounce Japan as an aggressor and penalize her for her crimes in China. At the same time, the conference should give assistance to China in her war of resistance, it added.

Regarding Japanese reports that Japan is considering a formal declaration of war on China, political circles in Nanking expressed the view that such propaganda is evidently intended as a smoke screen to intimidate the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels.

Nanking Mass Meeting Supports Nine-Power Conference

Despite a heavy drizzle, a huge crowd attended a mass meeting in Nanking Nov. 4 to voice their support of the Nine-Power Conference now in session at Brussels. Dr. Chen Yu-kwang, President of the University of Nanking, presided. Stirring speeches were delivered by a number of civic leaders, including Ku Cheng-kang. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was decided to despatch

(*Continued on page 260*)

Italy, Germany and Japan Sign Tri-partite Anti-Communist Pact in Rome

The tripartite anti-Communist pact between Italy, Germany and Japan was signed in Rome Nov. 6, with Italy adhering as an original signatory. The Italian Government is understood to have intimated to the Chinese Government, on the eve of the signature that it is not supporting Japan in the present conflict and that it is officially entirely neutral. Although the Italian press has expressed sympathy with the Japanese, arguing that the Japanese are fighting Communism, it is claimed that Italy desires to be friendly with both sides.

The anti-Communist agreement was signed at Palazzo Venezia, the residence of Signor Mussolini. Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to Great Britain, had previously arrived there to represent Germany. Il Duce was not present. Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, signed for Italy, while Masaaki Hotta, the Japanese Ambassador in Rome, represented Japan.

The preamble of the protocol declares that the signatories consider that the Communist Internationale continues constantly to endanger the civilized world in the East and West, and to disturb and destroy peace and order. They are therefore convinced that only close collaboration between all states interested in the maintenance of peace and order can limit and remove this danger. Reference is also made to the Fascist regime's elimination of the Communist Internationale from Italy and her decision to range and defend herself against the common enemy.

Mussolini Entertains German and Japanese Representatives

A glittering gathering of Italian, German and Japanese officials was entertained at a dinner in Rome Nov. 6 by Premier Benito Mussolini where the guests of honor were the German and Japanese representatives who signed the anti-communist accord the prievous day.

Among those present were: Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador to London, Herr Ulrich von Hassel, German Ambassador to Rome, Herr Rudolf Hess, Vice-Deputy of the National Socialist Partly, Admiral Thaon di Revel, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy, Marshal Badoglio, Count Galeazzo Cinao, the Foreign Minister, Signor Achille Starace, Secretary-General of the Fascist party, and many other notables.

Germans See Communists Undermining British Empire

The *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* commented that the British Empire is the only one at present remaining open to a Bolshevist disintegration attack. "It is likely," the journal stated, "that the Comintern, chased from its other spheres of activity will concentrate its attention on undermining the British Empire."

Most of the Berlin papers described Italy's participation in the Germano-Japanese anti-communist pact as a new phase in the war against communism.

The Berliner *Tageblatt* declared that the danger of communism in Europe is increasing "but the defensive front against this danger is also becoming larger.

"This front," the journal added, "has no aggressive intentions. The nations taking part in it undertake only to take appropriate defensive measures to stop the agitations of the Third Internationale and to exchange views gathered in this sphere."

Pertinax Sees New System Directed Against Britain

"The new system is directed against the British Empire rather than against Soviet Russia," declared Pertinax in *L'Echo de Paris*, a rightist journal. "The signatories of the anti-communist accord can not launch a campaign against Moscow, but each of them is in a position to threaten England or her dependencies. The German air forces could attack London, Italy can threaten Egypt, and Japan can threaten Hongkong and Singapore. The same thing can be said about France."

Le Figaro, another rightist paper, understands that Japan will shortly recognize the Spanish nationalists, headed by General Francisco Franco, and will support the German colonial claims, in exchange for which Japan will be given guarantees against the eventuality of international economic sanctions following her aggression in China and the pledge of her allies to proceed with friendly mediation if it is wanted.

JAPANESE "BUSHIDO"—NEW ST. GEORGE GOES INTO ACTION!

Orr in the Glasgow Record

"New York Times" Sees Danger to South America

The New York *Times* expressed the opinion that Washington is uneasy because of the aid certain South American countries could receive from this bloc in case of a "national" revolution.

Moscow Feels That Red Army Is Invincible

Moscow circles declared that the Italo-German-Japanese anti-communist pact brought nothing new to the international scene, and is only the consecration of an already accomplished entente among aggressors which is more threatening to the Western powers than to the U.S.S.R. They emphasized that the progress of anti-fascist forces in the world is capable of checking the fascist menace. They evince only a small amount of interest for the pact and are convinced that the Red Army is invincible.

Moscow Objects to Italy on Anti-Communist Pact—A Retort by Count Ciano

Soviet Russia Nov. 9 formally protested against Italy's participation in the tripartite anti-Communist pact signed among Germany, Italy and Japan. The Soviet Ambassador, M. Boris Steen, informed Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, that Russia considers Italy's adherence to the pact as an "unfriendly act." Russia also accused the Italian Government of violating

the pact of friendship of 1933 between Italy and Russia. When the Soviet Ambassador called on Count Ciano the Italian Foreign Minister informed him that the pact was directed against the Cominatern and not against Russia. Therefore, he said, it gave no grounds for complaint by the Soviets.

The Might of the Anti-Comintern Signatories

Signor Gayda wrote in the *Giornale Italia* that the anti-Comintern pact binds together 200,000,000 people and nearly 2,000,000 tons of warships. The armed forces of the three Powers, he stated, give concrete warning and significance to the political act thus concluded. To the 200,000,000 people thus linked together, he added, must be added tens of millions of friends and associates in Europe and Asia who have a solid unity in internal affairs and a determined will in international affairs and can put together another 2,000,000 tons of warships. This figure is rapidly rising, he said.

Japan Hails Italy's Signing of Pact

The Tokyo Foreign Office Nov. 6 announced Italy's adherence to the anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan, which was signed in Rome on that date. Foreign Minister Hoki Hirota, declared that ever since Nov. 25 last year the Japanese and German Governments have thought it most desirable that Italy should join the anti-Cominmunist agreement, thereby enhancing its effectiveness as an instrument in fulfilling its high mission of safeguarding world peace and civilization. It is a source of profound gratification and joy to the Japanese people," Mr. Hirota said, "and, I believe, all Germany, that through the wise decision of Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano, the present tripartite agreement has been signed, by which Italy, as an original signatory, participates."

Japan's parliamentarians, ranging from the Leftists of the Social Masses Party to the Reactionaries of the Tohokai Nov. 7 issued a joint statement hailing Italy's adherence to the Reich-Japanese anti-Comintern Pact. Rome's action, the statement declared, will strengthen world opposition to Communism, "whose baneful influence endangers the welfare of the entire humankind." Communism, the statement further pointed out, "is absolutely incompatible with Japan's national polity."

Expressing his pleasure at Italy's adherence to the Reich-Japanese anti-Cominetrn Pact, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye ascribed the present Sino-Japanese dispute to the "machinations of the Comintern." "It is a moral mission imposed upon Japan by her political structure and national policy" he declared, "to prevent and suppress the evils of Communism and the Comintern."

"Manchester Guardian" Says Japan's Claim That She Is Fighting Communism Is Sheer Nonsense

The title of the agreement is but the cover of the dish, the *Manchester Guardian* Nov. 8 declared in a leading article on Italy's adherence to the anti-Communist pact. "Although Japan, genuinely, and Germany, in a lesser degree, fear Communism," the newspaper said, "Italy does not. Even Japan finds Communism a convenient bogey. Her claim that she is fighting Communism in China is sheer nonsense, for no government has ever fought Communists more vigorously than General Chiang Kai-shek's Government."

An Answer to President Roosevelt?

The Tri-Partite Anti-Communist Pact between Italy, Germany and Japan might be interpreted as a joint answer to President Roosevelt's peace policies, as outlined in his Chicago address, it was suggested in Rome Nov. 6.

Fears are expressed at Washington for the success of the Brussels conference. *Havas* reported that the Italo-German-Japanese pact, is thought less dangerous in its stipulations than in the fact it can constitute a base for almost unlimited developments in the political activity of the new three-power alignment. Under cover of eradicating communism the signatories can exercise separately or conjointly pressure on any point of the globe on any pretext and seek new adherents not only in Europe but also in America, and thus can threaten the ideological unity of the American continent and lead to a rupture of the common front realized at Buenos Aires against all non-American intervention.

French Convinced of Military Clauses in Italo-German-Japanese Fact

Havas said the French newspapers were convinced of the existence of military clauses in the Italo-German-Japanese anti-communist pact and fear that the accord will induce the signatories to interfere in the domestic policies of other nations.

Illustrative of the trend of thought expressed in papers commenting on the accord, Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, political commentator of the Radical Socialist *L'Oeuvre*, reported that a permanent Italo-German-Japanese committee, including representatives of the general staffs of the three powers, would be set up. "The first point on the agenda provides for the co-ordination of the three fleets in case of serious international events." she continued. "The scheme, which will be decided upon within the next two months, will determine the action of the Japanese fleet with regard to the British, French and Soviet possessions in the Far East. It is further understood that co-operation from the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea will also be contemplated."

Japan, she added, would agree to German cooperation in the development of the Japanese empire. "German participation will be based on the supplying to the Reich of various raw materials which she needs in exchange for purchases of German industrial products. Moreover joint societies similar to the German societies in Abyssinia will be created as soon as possible . . . . In compensation for the privilege of participation granted to Rome, Italy will grant Japan important trading rights in Abyssinia."

Herr Hitler, Mme. Tabouis reports, told General Chiang Po-li, the Chinese military expert, that China ought to adhere to the pact. The Reich is anxious to secure Chinese adherence to the pact, she concluded, in order to separate China from the U.S.S.R.

Chinese People Demand Effective Measures and Sanctions Against Japan

(80,000 People Attend Mass Meeting in Nanking)

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

IN NANKING, in the early morning of November 4, braving the pouring rain and the autumn morning chill, no less than 80,000 men and women representing various government organs and public organizations turned out to attend the mass meeting on the opening ground at Hsinchiehkow "in support of the Nine-Power Conference." Under the chairmanship of Dr. Chen Yu-kwang, President of the University of Nanking, and of the Nanking War Aid Association, several most stirring speeches were delivered. One speaker (Ku Ching-kang) said *inter alia* that "we demand that the Powers should carry out their obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty . . . . to invoke 'joint actions' to check the Japanese aggression . . . . to apply the most effective measures on Japan." "Such demand," continued the speaker, "is not only for China, but also for humanity and justice."

Among the various resolutions adopted at the meeting was one calling upon the conferees of the Brussels Conference *to devise the most effective measures to check the Japanese aggression in China.*

Many Meaningful Slogans

The following are the most common "slogans" appearing nowadays on walls or written on white cloth, which depict the Chinese public opinion far more clearly than many pages of analysis :

1.—Japan is like a wild animal harmful to human beings.
2.—Japan is the ringleader who destroys the world peace.
3.—Japan is the only enemy of the Chinese people.
4.—Let us—farmers, laborers, merchants, students and women—rise up to unitedly resist Japan.
5.—We demand that the Brussels Conference take the most effective measures to check militaristic Japan.
6.—We demand that the Nine-Power Conference live up to the spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty.
7.—Down with the Japanese militarists who destroy international peace.
8.—Down with the Japanese militarists who tramp under foot all international treaties and agreements.
9.—Support the Nine-Power Conference.
10.—Uphold the sanctity of the international treaties and agreements.
11.—Long life and victory of world peace!
12.—Long life and victory of the Republic of China!

An "Open Letter" to Our Brothers and Sisters

Copies of an open letter to "our brothers and sisters" were freely distributed to the people at the meeting. The letter reads *inter alia* as follows :—

"Barbaric Japan has tramped under foot all international treaties and agreements; invaded our territories; massacred our people; destroyed our educational, cultural and charitable institutions; and bombarded our undefended cities and civilians. As we could no longer be patient, we are forced to rise up to defend ourselves and to resist aggressive Japan.

"Inasmuch as the Nine-Power Treaty provides to 'respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and adminitsrative integrity of China,' we firmly demand the following from the Conference :—

1.—Fulfillment of the obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty.

(*Continuad on page 258*)

The Realities of the Far Eastern Situation

BY HUBERT S. LIANG

OURS is the age of realism and realists. Japanese apologists, spokesmen and propagandists have a way of their own to tell the people of the Western world that they do not know the realities of the Far Eastern situation. This seems to be a most convenient way for them to explain away any inconvenient ideas or situations. Again and again the Japanese government has accused the League of Nations, or for that matter any person or institution who or which disagrees with the always-right and all-righteous Japanese point of view, of being unrealistic. The Japanese Government refused the invitation to join the Brussels Conference on the ground that, as the Conference was to be attended by powers ignorant of the realities of the Far Eastern situation, it would not be able to find a "just and realistic" solution for the Sino-Japanese impasse, just and realistic, of course, from strictly the Japanese point of view.

The "Realities" of the Situation

But despite this arrogant claim on the part of the Japanese that they and they alone have a monopolistic knowledge of the realities of the Far Eastern situation or any situation let us humbly ask what really are the realities? The most up-to-date charges (which of course vary from time to time to suit their purposes) which the Japanese prefer against China and the Chinese people and upon which they are justifying their undeclared war of aggression upon China are (1) The Chinese people are anti-Japanese and that this anti-Japanese sentiment has been stirred up by the National Government at Nanking; (2) China is communistic or about to turn communist. I must admit that the Chinese people are anti-Japanese. This is the one most real of realities in the Far Eastern situation. But to say that this unanimous and all-powerful sentiment among the Chinese people has been stirred up by the anti-Japanese policy of the Chinese Government is at once unrealistic and untrue. If anything, our Government has been too conciliatory toward Japan, so much so that it was time and again suspected of being pro-Japanese. Even now what we are most apprehensive about concerning our government is not that it is too anti-Japanese but not anti-Japanese enough. Since our Government took up Japan's challenge and began this war of resistance against the Japanese aggression it has rallied around it the unqualified and unprecedented support of the entire people. And, it is certain that as our Government stiffens its attitude against Japan more and more this support will become even stronger and further solidified.

The Reasons for the Anti-Japanese Sentiment

But why are we so anti-Japanese? Why are we not anti-American, or anti-British or anti-Russian?

Let us recall briefly what Japan has done to China during the last six years to mention nothing of the wrongs and injustices which she has perpetrated against her previously. Since September 18, 1931, she has seized from our country the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol, commonly known as Manchuria, the richest and most fertile of Chinese provinces, the life-line of China's national existence, and has made the 30,000,000 Chinese residents in those provinces virtual slaves of the Japanese. She has conducted a nefarious trade of heroin, narcotics and other forms of deadly drugs with the deliberate purpose of demoralizing our people. She has undermined China's administrative integrity by setting up puppet or pseudo-autonomous regimes not only in Manchuria but in China proper as well. She has officially and systematically encouraged smuggling, dealing a terrific blow to our nation's financial structure. She has unceasingly through intimidation and intrigue stirred up internal dissension and strife in our country. And now she is conducting a most savage war upon us, killing literally thousands of innocent non-combatants and destroying millions of dollars worth of civilian property and constructive enterprises of a non-military nature. Freely and without the least restraint through her supposedly responsible government officials she has heaped indignities and insults upon our government and people alike. In the face of these facts can you blame us as normal human beings for being antagonistic against Japan? Yes, emphatically we are anti-Japanese. But we are not anti-Japanese simply because they are Japanese. We are one and all antagonists of Japanese aggression, Japanese carnage and Japanese domination. This, I contend, is the most real of all realities of the Far Eastern situation.

As for the charge that we are communistic, personally I would take it as a distinct compliment, which, however, we do not realistically and truthfully deserve. Communism in its best and truest form is most difficult for any country to practice. Not even Soviet Russia can claim that it is a strictly communistic state. And anyone who really knows the political realities of the Chinese situation would readily recognize the fact that existing conditions in the country do not qualify China for Communism. Furthermore is it really the business of Japan whether China adopts this or that kind of "ism?" This is strictly a Chinese business with which Japan can have no concern. The sooner Japan is taught how to mind her own business the better it will be for all of us. President Roosevelt is eminently right when he says that most of the world's trouble comes from interference in the internal affairs of one country by another. Thus the most effective retort that one can make to Japan when she accuses China of being or going communistic would be to use this most eloquent and impressive of Western expressions: "Mind your own business." So much for the unrealities of the pseudo-realities of the Far Eastern situation. What then are the realities?

Japan a Feudalistic Country, Dominated by Militarists

Let us begin with Japan herself. Despite her veneer of modern civilization Japan is essentially a feudalistic country dominated by militarists. True, liberal and enlightened elements, elements with a modern and international outlook, tried to get control of the government and the country, but the reactionary feudal warlords and their ambitions, policies and plans ever proved to be the stumbling block. Indeed one of the important reasons for the forcible seizure of the Three Eastern Provinces in 1931 was that the militarists in Japan saw that their power was slipping away from them and something must be done to change the course of events in Japan which was far from proceeding in their favor. In order to cover up the initial wrong more wrongs had to be committed. Thus the train of events since the Manchurian invasion, culminating in the present undeclared war on China.

That China and the Chinese people are the worst sufferers from Japan's military madness it is too apparent to need any elaboration. But what have Japan and the Japanese people gained from it? Very little, if anything. True, the individual Japanese militarists are having a wonderful time of it. True, too, certain isolated groups of Japanese have profited from it. But the Japanese masses are the losers. Their burden of taxation is mounting and their livelihood is growing more difficult and unbearable every day. No wonder the widespread social unrest and discontent in Japan today which is bound to grow even more acute as the war with China is continued. Internationally Japan is in a more isolated and desperate position than ever before.

As for China, she is absolutely determined to resist the Japanese militarist aggression to the very bitter end and, in thus resisting, she is firmly convinced, that not only will she save herself from extinction as an independent entity, but will vindicate to the world that right, and not might and justice and not brutal force, should ultimately prevail in relationships between civilized nations as between civilized individuals. Japan may occupy Chinese territory but she can never conquer the hearts of the Chinese people.

These then are the bed-rock realities of the Far Eastern situation. Will the world statesmen, particularly those who are now assembled at Brussels recognize these realities and, after recognizing them act with courage and decisiveness in time to save the world from another conflagration, a conflagration which once begun will surely reduce this our structure of civilization and culture to worthless ashes?

America Pushes Navy Building Program

Indications that the forthcoming year will see a U.S. naval building program of record peace-time proportions are given in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson, to President Roosevelt Nov. 7. The report, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, urges the provision of funds for the two new battleships already intimated, two cruisers costing $16,000,000 each, and four auxiliary vessels.

America Sells Arms Both to China and Japan

Export licenses granted by the United States for airplanes and munitions showed an increase during October, reaching U.S. $7,437,000. Principal buyers during the month were Turkey, the U.S.S.R., China and Argentina. China's total purchases amounted to U.S.$690,000, while Japan bought military planes to a value of U.S.$85,000.

Japanese to Construct Railway Connecting Peiping and Jehol

A comprehensive scheme has been mapped out by the Japanese for the construction of a new railway to link Peiping with Jehol. Large quantities of construction materials are stated to have been transported to Peiping from Manchuria, and efforts are being made to recruit Chinese workers for the construction of the project.

Can Americans Withdraw from China?

BY FRANK GAPP

OF particular interest to Americans living in Shanghai has been the large number of declarations by Americans at home since the outbreak of hostilities in this area that all our nationals should withdraw from China, so that the United States may not be drawn into a war.

It probably is not so strange that no American writer has yet analyzed the difficulties or the exact effects of such a withdrawal. Briefly, some Americans could be induced to leave the Orient if sufficient pressure were applied by the Government, but a complete withdrawal could be achieved only by use of a policy so vigorous that it is beyond the scope of Washington.

In the first place it should be realized that Americans in China have many of the attributes of pioneers, for China has not yet reached the stage where its economic conditions are stable. China has been a vast country of immense resources and markets, as yet undeveloped, which presents the possibility of a remarkable future. But it is the future, not the present, which, has attracted the businessmen. We find that our trade with China is only about 2 per cent of the total foreign trade of the United States—not a very large total. For the last 150 years American business (as well as the business of other nationalities) has been working toward this future. Through many wars, civil and international, American business has stuck to its work in China. To suggest a complete withdrawal at a time when the China market is just reaching the point where it should develop tremendously is to suggest that the game should stop because the score is tied in the middle of the last quarter.

American business in China will not listen to that suggestion even though several American businessmen, when interviewed concerning the present situation, have asserted that if their presence in Shanghai would drag the United States into war, they would be willing to leave. But President Roosevelt has repudiated that doctrine—the death or injury to an American citizen in China will not be considered a *casus belli*. Therefore, American business will stay, knowing the risks that must be run by every pioneer.

The Development of American Policy in the Far East

There is also reason to believe that government support to Americans in China is growing stronger, rather than diminishing, despite the sentiments of pacifist America and certain statements of the President.

Americans entered the China trade immediately after the Revolutionary War, when the nation was nothing more than a babe in arms. Our contacts with China are the oldest trade contacts that we, as a nation, have with any other nation. Colonial merchantmen had been engaging in the Atlantic trade, but with the conclusion of the war, the British navy no longer allowed the merchantmen of the new nation the freedom they had enjoyed as colonials. As a result, the American traders turned to the Pacific. Early merchant ships sailed from New York, Baltimore or New England ports with a cargo of iron and nails, went around Cape Horn to the western coast where they traded their iron with the Indians for furs and ginseng root, then sailed to Canton to exchange their goods for silk, tea and rhubarb.

The earliest American policy in the Far East (see Tyler Dennet, *Americans in Eastern Asia*, page 69) was purely negative and appeared only when obstructions to trade appeared. Financial questions were generally arranged through London, which led to an identification of Americans and British in China. Later, the Americans had a hard time convincing the Chinese that although they spoke English, they were not Englishmen, and they particularly wished to make this distinction clear while the British carried on the First Anglo-Chinese war, usually referred to as the Opium War.

Although the Americans took no part in the war, they profited tremendously from the advantages secured by the British at the time by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause, a clause which later became the basis of the American policy in the Far East as the Open Door Principle. Each advance of the British gained through force of arms was followed up by the Americans through diplomatic missions.

Meanwhile, the Americans in China began clamoring for consular representation. The early period of American commercial interests in China was marked by no official representation at all. Usually, when the need of a consul was keenly felt, a businessman or missionary was appointed to carry out the duties, many times without salary or expense account. Gradually this situation changed, but even during recent times Americans have been hampered by inadequate consular facilities, although Government aid to Americans has increased considerably. American policy in the Far East was largely developed by these men who assumed the consular duties, and American policy was marked by its reliance upon diplomatic procedure, in contrast with the British policy which tended to be a diplomatic policy tinged with the force of arms and the desire to secure land to consolidate the advantages won by force.

Of particular importance today is that part of the American policy in China which insisted that the rights of the foreign businessman could be protected best by a Chinese Government strong enough to maintain its territorial and administrative integrity, so that all nations could trade with equal opportunity in China and no nation could get special benefits by coercing the Chinese Government. Obviously, it was this principle which motivated the United States when it called the Washington Conference, brought pressure to bear on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and sponsored the Nine-Power Treaty in which the powers promised (some with their tongues in their cheeks) not to take advantage of conditions in China to further their own interests to the detriment of the interests of other powers.

Japan Becomes Impatient

In this respect the present aims of Japan have been all too obvious. If we can judge Japan by her past actions, we can say that she became impatient with the necessity of sharing the commercial opportunities in China with the other powers. In Manchuria she took the situation into her own hands and has now succeeded in driving out the foreign businessman. She wants the commercial opportunities for herself alone. and anybody who has followed the present situation closely will realize that behind the strategic value of North China (as a wedge between China and the Soviet) lies the desire for economic hegemony. Japan's aggression is aimed at the heart of the Open Door policy, while even thoughtful Japanese will admit (in their off moments) that the accusation of communism and anti-Japanism that has been leveled at the Chinese misses its mark, since the anti-Japanese movement in China is the direct result of Japan's aggressive actions and the tendency towards communism is the last resort of a people struggling desperately toward economic and political freedom. If, after ten years of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, China goes communistic and joins forces with the U.S.S.R. it will be because, economically, the powers, particularly Japan, have hindered rather than helped the Chinese efforts for economic revival, and, politically and militarily, Japan has forced China into the arms of the Soviet.

If Japan is willing to run the risk of forcing communism and anti-Japanism upon China it seems clear that she will, if possible, also force Americans out of the Far East. In the meantime the economic and political conditions are such that a withdrawal would be decidedly premature.

China has for a long time favored non-Japanese foreign assistance, and was looking to the powers for aid in the national rehabilitation that was so rudely broken on July 7 and utterly shattered on August 13. While the powers are standing around wringing their hands, China is proceding with a powerful and heroic resistance. Despite the belief that Japan may ultimately lop off the five provinces of North China and secure further rights in the rest of China, business men in Shanghai see no reason for a withdrawal. China's determination to continue national rehabilitation has been strengthened by the conflict, which means that the opportunities for foreign business men will be increased as soon as she secures another peaceful interlude. China has become convinced during the last twenty years that communications are an essential element of successful defense and national economy, and there is reason to believe that following this conflict the building of roads, railroads, bridges, factories and the demand for capital goods which accompanies such a program will be greatly increased. With that prospect in view, the Americans, who have spent many years in China in preparation for the market that is developing, simply will not consent to a withdrawal.

The Business Outlook

Generally speaking, the American public has no conception of the value of foreign trade. When shown the figures on foreign and domestic trade of the major industrial concerns in the United States, the public is apt to remark that the foreign trade seems comparatively low, and could be dropped without any serious consequences. This, however, is a misconception. The loss of foreign trade for certain companies would mean the failure of the entire enterprise, and at the very least, such a loss would result in serious maladjustment. Many agricultural products, such as cotton, are dependent upon foreign markets, and many industries such as the steel companies and silk industry, are dependent upon the importation of certain basic commodities. In this respect, China has certain products, such as wood oil and tungsten, on which she has a practical monopoly, and the loss of which would upset American production. Although it is difficult to arrive at a general statement, it is probably true that the loss of the China market would not at once seriously affect American economy, although Americans would soon be exerting tremendous efforts to try to win back the China market once it was abandoned.

So far as present trade with China is concerned, it has obviously been stunned by the conflict. Indicative of the general war depression, Shanghai utilities are operating at a tremendous loss, consumption of electric power being 22 percent of the seasonal normal, gas consumption 50 percent of normal, telephone revenues 66 percent, street car revenues 25 percent, bus revenues 50 percent, etc. If these conditions were to be permanent there would be no need to ask American investors to return, they would have abandoned their investments and gone home long ago. But

the conditions are temporary, consequently there is the hope that the present losses will be taken up when conditions become normal again.

So far as trade is concerned, the situation along the Whangpoo River has made the task of the exporter and importer difficult. Furthermore, his losses will probably continue to be heavy so long as access to the Yangtse Valley is difficult. Nevertheless, trade losses are not so great as one would have expected under conditions which threatened to isolate Shanghai from China or from the rest of the world. According to figures compiled by the weekly *Finance and Commerce* (Shanghai) the losses in value of imports into China from the various countries during September (as compared with July) were Japan 99.6 percent, Germany 96.6 percent, Great Britain 77.3 percent and the United States 85.8 percent. Regarding exports from China to other countries during the same time, Hongkong gained by 265 percent, which is explained by the proximity of the colony to China and its freedom from the Japanese blockade, Germany lost 70.2 percent, Japan 68.7 percent, Great Britain 56.5 percent and the United States 58.8 percent.

Although the United States has sustained heavier trade losses than Great Britain, she maintains her lead in trade with China. Britain's slighter losses may be partly explained by the fact that British vessels running along the China coast and to Hongkong are operating despite the hostilities. Japan and Germany seem to be the principal losers—China most certainly will not trade with Japan during hostilities and the distrust of the German attitude and the German-Japanese anti-Communist pact may be the explanation for the Reich's losses.

In comparison with the other powers, the United States and Great Britain have done well in maintaining their trade contacts during the hostilities and stand to be in a favorable position when the situation returns to normal.

Cultural Contacts

In any consideration of Americans in China the position of missionaries should not be overlooked. In the development of education and medical science in particular the American missionaries have had a leading role. Scattered throughout the provinces, the missionaries and semi-missionaries (teachers in missionary endowed schools) come in much closer contact with the Chinese people than do the businessmen. Despite certain disagreements, the missionaries have done a tremendous work in China and have learned to respect and admire the Chinese. In return, the Chinese have recognized the value of the work carried on by the missionaries. Because these groups have been instrumental in developing the education of China and in the consequent growth of the Chinese national spirit, the Japanese frequently charge the missionaries with being communists (a charge which is generally leveled at someone who holds ideas that are different than yours) but the accusation is as hollow as the professed Japanese love for the Chinese.

But, when discussing the American policy in the Far East this cultural contact must not be overlooked. The missionaries in China have definitely announced their refusal to abandon their posts. They came to China to achieve a certain piece of work, and they intend to continue with that work primarily because the present is the time when that work has the most value. Americans themselves would sneer at a doctor who abandoned his post because of personal danger, but they do not seem to realize that many of the missionaries in China today are medical missionaries. Most of the rest of the missionaries are connected with educational organizations, the work of which is more important now than ever.

Conclusion

A strict analysis of this question of withdrawal of American citizens from China should lead to the following conclusions:

1. The question has arisen because Japan is now taking military action in China which is intended to smash the policy of the Open Door and to set up in its place Japanese hegemony in Eastern Asia.

2. Americans in China will withdraw when their position becomes untenable. The work which they entered into when they came to China is now more important or has reached a point where the future may be extremely bright or inordinately dark—they want to know which before they leave.

3. As regards personal safety, the question is academic and need not affect the United States, since the President has announced that loss of life or injury to Americans would not be considered a *casus belli*. That particular point has no effect on the American in China, since if he loses his life the question of whether or not the United States goes to war on his account hardly makes any difference.

4. Regarding international treaties, Americans in China are exercised by the seeming incompetency of the United States to deal with a situation in which Japan directly attacks the principle constantly expounded by the United States and definitely breaks the Nine-Power Treaty which was sponsored by the United States.

5. So far as American prestige in the Far East is concerned, the question is puzzling, but not too puzzling. The average American believes that when prestige is mentioned it involves the use of the army and navy. Such is far from being the case, although it is not entirely wrong. The whole point simmers down to this: The United States over a period of years has acquired a position among world powers which has commanded respect. It behooves the United States to act in accordance with that position. If Japan were to try to force a minor power from the Far East by military force, it might not be damaging to the prestige of that nation to withdraw. But if the frowns of the Japanese militarists should scare the United States and Great Britain from the Far Eastern markets, the matter of prestige would certainly be involved.

Can Americans withdraw from China? Yes, they could. But the problem would raise the same difficulties faced by the Administration when it tried unsuccessfully to move Americans from sub-marginal land, except that Americans in Shanghai are definitely not living on sub-marginal land.

Tung Wen, Shanghai Japanese "Spy" College, Destroyed by Fire

Tung Wen College, the Japanese "spy college" in Hungjao Road, was practically destroyed as the result of the third fire which broke out in the premises during the night of Nov. 7. Two previous fires had destroyed some of the outhouses, but on each occasion the Shanghai Fire Brigade proceeded to the premises and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. On the third occasion the Brigade was prevented from laying its hose by Chinese soldiers in occupation of the premises.

The reports as to how the fires started are conflicting. One of the Chinese papers stated that the fires were started by Chinese "traitors." Others ascribed the outbreaks to Japanese shell fire.

Another aspect to the destruction of the college was recorded by the Japanese paper in Shanghai, the *Shanghai United News*, which in a strongly worded editorial openly charged the Chinese troops with vandalism and wanton destruction of "innocent property." This Japanese paper stated that the Chinese troops deliberately burned the College.

After stressing that the establishment was being used illegally by the Chinese forces, the Japanese paper said that the "protection of the buildings" was to have been transferred to the French troops, as a result of negotiations between the Chinese and French authorities.

The French, the paper said, "voluntarily offered to guard the property inasmuch as it was located at a site adjacent to the French Concession." The paper then said that the Chinese, in "complete disregard" of the negotiations, "deliberately destroyed the buildings and dormitories of the college where not a single Japanese soldier was to be found." The paper added, "the billeting of Chinese soldiers in the building was in itself an illegal act, to say nothing of deliberate incendiarism."

The journal then alleged that during the current incident, the Japanese forces have "never destroyed" school buildings or other cultural establishments "where no Chinese soldiers were billeted."

Tung Wen College, which was established in the closing days of the Old Ching Dynasty, by the Tung Wen Hwei (a society at the head of which was the father of the present Japanese premier), was originally located on the outskirts of the Chinese Native City. The original buildings were burned in the course of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and the Japanese in due course collected an indemnity for the loss sustained. With the funds thus obtained the College was located on a new site in Hungjao Road. The ostensible object of the College was to promote the "same language" between Chinese and Japanese, and as a matter of fact until a few years ago there was a Chinese department, in which Chinese students learned the Japanese language and such things about the Island Empire as the Japanese thought it good for Chinese students to know. In actual practice Tun Wen College was used as an instrument of Japanese penetration into China, among the accomplishments of Japanese students there being the learning of the Chinese language and customs so well that, dressed in Chinese clothes, they could tour this country as Chinese on spying expeditions. The Chinese department was abandoned several years ago, when all the Chinese students withdrew, as they felt that the so-called cultural work was all for the benefit of the Japanese. The head of the Tung Wen Hwei at present is the Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye. Part of the funds for the upkeep of the school were derived from Japanese Boxer Indemnity payments.

Described as not only a loss to Japan, but also to China and the rest of the world, Tung Wen's "peace library," to which have been contributed numerous valuable and irreplaceable classics from the literature of the two warring neighbors, is believed to have been destroyed. Both Chinese and Japanese leaders were reported to have given freely towards the library, which was started to encourage Sino-Japanese friendship.

C. N. A. C. to Open Szechuen-Hongkong Air Line

Authorities of the China National Aviation Corporation are making plans for the opening of an air line connecting Chungking in Szechuen Province and Hongkong.

A New Concept of China's Soldiers

BY T. S. YOUNG

I MUST admit that until recently we, the Chinese people, did not hold our soldier in admiration and respect. By nature, we, peace-loving people, naturally looked upon a man in arms with disgust and abhorrence, for the mere sight of him would inevitably suggest to us the grim realities of war and its serious consequences. From tradition, we acquired a strong but unjustified prejudice against a soldier, for we held the belief that "as good iron is not made into nails, so good men do not become soldiers." And from experience, we learned to look upon our soldier as a sort of national enemy, for we were prone to ascribe our sufferings and hardships to his doing, and hold him responsible for our national chaos and disunity. Because of these various causes, our soldier had practically no place in our society, and occupied a status which was low enough to be despised even by street-sweepers and garbage-collectors.

As a rule, we did not speak of our army as a national army, but in terms of Gen. So and So's troops. Likewise, we did not regard our soldier as our national defender, but as a personal "tool," or a parasite, or even a uniformed bandit. During the past two decades of civil wars, we, as a matter of fact, suffered not so much from the destruction of wars themselves as from the lack of discipline among the contending forces, whose first objective in any war seemed to be to enrich themselves by the grabbing of any valuables left over by the fleeing civilians. It often happened that a whole town was ransacked and its inhabitants were terrorized both by the defeated and the victorious forces in a war, in which not a single bullet was fired and not a single soldier lost his life. Our foreign observers, in view of such occurrences, had reason to ridicule the fighting strength of our soldiers and openly questioned the wisdom of our Government in spending so much every year in building up such a useless mammoth army. Even we sometimes had to ask ourselves, what a great benefit would have accrued to our country, if we could have disbanded all our troops and utilized the money thus saved for some constructive purposes?

The Old Prejudice Agaist Soldiers

Our prejudice against our soldier became stronger, as one civil war was fought with the succession of another. In meantime, we became timid and cautious in his presence. In trains and trams, we chose not to sit by his side and refused to hold any conversation with him, no matter how civil and obliging he was. In the streets, his sight would immediately quicken our pace, lest we should become unfortunate victims of his violence. And in the public places, his presence would drive many chicken-hearted spectators away and keep the rest in a state of disquietude and anxiety. The arrival of a company of soldiers in a city would put its inhabitants in a state of suspense, when its womenfolks would refarin from walking in the public, when its trade men would conclude their daily business activities several hours earlier than usual, and when its poeple would retire early and double lock their doors at night time. In a word, we were always on the alert to keep ourselves away from a soldier, as if he had been a pest, and laid down as a rule not to have any association with him by all means. His bravery could not command our admiration, his sufferings could not arouse our sympathy, and his death was nothing to us.

This was our concept of our soldier in the old time. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria made the unpopularity of our soldier still more unpopular, when every one of our people raised the question, "What is the use of feeding a dog, when it cannot keep our gate?" We were furious at the ignominious retreat of the Northeastern Army from Manchuria without putting up a semblance of resistance, and became sarcastic at the real strength of our fighting units who had shown so much courage in the ever recurrent domestic fights. At the height of our fury, we, however, were treated with a very different spectacle, when the Nineteenth Route Army, unknown and unheralded, sprang a big surprise by managing to put up an unexpected though brief resistance against the Japanese invaders in Shanghai. This short-lived Shanghai War, in which the valor of Chinese defenders was demonstrated to the admiration of all, had an electrifying effect in causing and prompting our people to form a new concept of our soldier—a concept which from that date has not only led to the drastic change of the hitherto awkward relations between men in the streets and men in arms, but has also reversed our previous unjustified attitude toward soldiery. This new concept is now being further reinforced by the many heroic deeds performed by our gallant defenders both in the Northern front and in Shanghai in the present Sino-Japanese War.

The bravery and courage as displayed by our defenders has been of such a high order, that even the most severe critics have to change their sentiments toward our soldier and their estimation of his worthiness. To us, he is no longer a mercenary "tool" or a deadly pest, but a gallant defender or a courageous fighter, on whom we are now pinning our hope for our national salvation and preservation. We realize too well that he is now not fighting for any one single person, but fighting for our people as a whole. Toward such a fighter, how can we remain passive and indifferent without having our hearts overflow with a sense of gratitude and seized with feelings of admiration? The barricades which formerly separated men in the streets from men in arms are now broken down, and they are now pulling together to form a united front—a phenomenon which has never been seen in this country in the past. All the provincial and personal insignia have now given way to a single banner, under which all the troops from every corner of the country are now fighting for the same and common purpose.

Hearts Stirred by Deaths of Heroes

It touches our heart-strings to learn that battalions of soldiers have perished with the cities, and that Captains, Division Commanders, and even Army Commanders have made their supreme sacrifices on the battlefields. The war is now just at its initial stage, but our hearts have already been filled with the names of heroes and their heroic deeds. Who says that Chinese soldiers are for show purposes only? Under proper training and able leadership, they prove themselves just as good fighters as the much-advertised Imperial Japanese Army. In spite of their inferior war equipments, they make for up this handicap by their spirit and pluck, and discharge their duty faithfully and unflinchingly. Their brave deeds have very much redeemed themselves from their ignominious past, and wiped off all the stigmas which have hitherto attached to their name. By their own exertions, they have raised their lowly status to a high plane, and endeared themselves to their fellow country-men.

We no longer despise our soldier, nor are we any more afraid of him. Whenever we behold a man in uniform, we are at once seized with feelings of gratitude, and wish to express our respect to him in some small way. We do not shun him in the streets and in public places, but crowd toward him and encourage him with our hearty cheers. The presence of a company of soldiers in our neighbourhood will not cause us any alarm, for we know that they are totally different from their counterparts in the past and will not molest us in any way. Sometimes, we can not help feeling ashamed of ourselves that our soldiers, who are generally illiterate and have a very limited intelligence, can yet discharge their duty to their country, while we, the intellectual ones, can not do much to help them in this gigantic task of national salvation.

From the present war, no matter what will be its outcome, our soldier will definitely come to occupy a prominent place in our society. The old tradition about good iron and nails can no longer appeal to the psychology of the present generations, and many of our school boys have now actually volunteered their services in the firing front. We are no longer so selfish as to impose the task of national defence exclusively upon the shoulders of any one class of our people, for we know that this burden must be shared by every citizen of our country equally. Never before have the Chinese people been seized with such a war fever and hero-worshipping craze as at present. And never before has a Chinese soldier won such a gratitude of his fellow country-men as in the present life-and-death struggle.

Religious Warfare in Germany Enters New Phase

The religious warfare in Germany entered upon a new phase Nov. 7 with the publication of a manifesto, signed by 96 leading pastors, containing pointed questions addressed to the people and the Government. The manifesto is regarded as a reply to a publication by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, whom Herr Hitler recently awarded a prize for cultural achievement.

The document quotes a number of passages from the publication, and declares that Dr. Rosenberg wants Germans to cast aside Christianity and desires to replace it by a political church of National Socialism.

"Are you willing," the manifesto asks the people, "to testify that Dr. Rosenberg's pronouncement is anti-Christian?"

"Are Christian churches," it further asks, "to be memorials of beautiful art, like the temples of Zeus, or houses where the Gospel is preached without preachers being regarded as traitors?"

Japanese Forge Booklets in Shanghai Under Kuomintang's Name

The Central authorities at Nanking are understood to have issued orders banning the circulation of certain pamphlets and booklets printed by Japanese quarters under the name of the Kuomintang. Disguised as Kuomintang publications, allegedly published by the Commercial Press or some other big Chinese bookstores, these pamphlets "openly advocate anti-foreignism." Said printed matter also "urges upon the people to oppose the Fascist Movement and to devote their time to the study of Communism."

The motive of printing booklets of such nature, observers in Nanking believe, is to hoodwink the world into believing that China, under the tutelage of the Kuomintang, is fervently anti-foreign.

Outstanding Events from the Beginning of the War in North China

(Continued from last week)

Owing to the receipt of numerous requests from readers of THE REVIEW who desire to keep a complete record of the Sino-Japanese conflict from the beginning in the North, we are publishing a separate summary herewith starting at the Lukouchiao incident at Peiping on July 7. The day-to-day summary which has been appearing in these columns since our issue of Sept. 11, started with the complications at Shanghai on July 24 and has continued to the present. In the event sufficient requests are received, the entire summary may be published in booklet form.

July 27.—Japanese troops launched an attack on Peiping this evening, according to official information received at Nanking. The rattle of machine-gun and the road of artillery could be heard throughout Peiping.

July 27.—Chinese officials in Peiping gave up all hopes for peace as a result of Japanese infantry attacks and air raids during the past 48 hours. The situation took a dramatic turn for the worse when the Chinese authorities decided to reject the Japanese demands embodied in their "ultimatum" of July 26. Throughout the day, Japanese planes flew over Chinese positions outside Peiping and dropped bombs. Late in the afternoon, sporadic fighting broke out on two fronts, Tuanho (a small town near Nanyuan) and Tungchow, seat of the East Hopei puppet government. It was revealed that in addition to the ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the entire 37th Division to south of Paoting before noon of July 28, the Japanese also insisted on the withdrawal of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps from the Lukouchiao area. In the event the Chinese authorities failed to comply with the latest demand, the Japanese threatened they would take "decisive measures."

July 27.—Official circles in Nanking received a telegram from General Sung Cheh-yuan, stating that he had determined to reject the Japanese "ultimatum." An emergency meeting of the Central Political Council was held to discuss the situation in the North, among those attending was General Chiang Kai-shek. It was understood that the meeting decided that the Government should support General Sung Cheh-yuan in all eventualities.

July 27.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement with regrad to the renewed Japanese hostilities in North China. The statement declared that China had exhausted all efforts for peace and Japan must be held responsible for future developments in North China.

July 27.—Japanese troops, arms and planes were still pouring into Tientsin and the city was seething with excitement. The Central, East and West Railway Stations at Tientsin all had been occupied by the Japanese.

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July 28.—Severe fighting broke out in the Peiping area, particularly in Nanyuan, following the flat rejection of the Japanese "ultimatum" by General Sung Cheh-yuan. The rejection was made official on the afternoon of July 27 at a meeting between General Sung and Colonel Takuro Matsui, chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Peiping. Fighting extended to a large area. Japanese airplanes were active bombing and machine-gunning Chinese troops. Both Nanyuan and Hsiyuan (southern and western Chinese barracks) were heavily bombed. One Japanese bomber caught fire in mid-air and crashed. Meanwhile Japanese military rushed troops to war fronts. Fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops also broke out at Taku.

July 28.—According to unconfirmed reports, Chinese troops had captured Tungchow, Fengtai and Lanfang from the Japanese. 7 Japanese planes were also reported to have been seized.

July 29.—Heavy fighting between Chinese and Japanese broke out in Tientsin at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Chinese troops, which belonged to the 38th Division of the 29th Army, were fighting against great odds because of the heavy Japanese artillery shelling and airbombing. All the Government buildings and Nankai University were heavily bombed and practically razed to the ground, while inumerable civilian houses and industrial proporties were also badly damaged. The fighting continued from early morning to late in the afternoon, when there was a lull, after which the fighting was resumed.

July 29.—General Chao Teng-yu, Commander of the 132nd Division, and General Tung Ling-ke, Deputy Commander of the 29th Army, were killed in the battle at Tuanho, south of Nanyuan, (July 28).

July 29.—About 1,000 members of the Peace Preservation Corps of the bogus "East Hopei" Government under Yin Ju-keng mutinied and overthrew the puppet regime. They clashed with the Japanese troops at Tungchow early in the morning and inflicted heavy casualties on the armed Japanese forces and also Japanese officials attached to the bogus government. Fighting continued all day and several large fires broke out in the city. The fate of Yin Ju-ken unknown. According to one report, he had been killed. Other reports stated that he had made good his escape.

July 29.—Events in Peiping took a dramatic turn overnight. General Sung Cheh-yuan, Mayor Chin Teh-shun and General Feng Chih-an left Peiping at 11 o'clock on the evening of July 28 for Paoting. Before departure, General Sung ordered General Chang Tzu-chung to act as Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar and Mayor of Peiping. General Li Wen-tien, Chief of Police of Tientsin, was appointed acting Mayor of Tientsin. Meanwhile, the resistance of the 29th Army to the Japanese ceased shortly after midnight.

July 29.—General Chiang Kai-shek in an interview the **Central News Agency** held himself responsible for the sudden turn in the military situation in North China. General Chiang declared that fighting had just begun and that the Central Government would not surrender to Japanese pressure.

The Government held an emergency meeting at which definite measures were decided upon to cope with the developments in North China.

July 29.—Japanese Foreign Minister K. Hirota declared that Japan would reject any foreign intervention in the North China dispute, should such be attempted.

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July 30.—Heavy fighting continued in the Peiping area with the Japanese artillery shelling the Chinese barraks at Hsiyuan. Japanese troops had taken Wanping city and Lukouchiao and were pursuing the Chinese troops across the Yungting river in the direction of Changsintien. Meanwhile, Peiping was completely surrounded. 20 Japanese planes landed at the Summer Palace airfield today.

Fighting was also continuing in Tungchow between the Japanese and the East Hopei militiamen who had rebelled against the bogus regime and joined force with the 29th Army.

As a natural development following the evacuation of the 29th Army from Peiping, a Peace Maintenance Commission was formed at Peiping consisting of 40 ex-Chinese officials and pro-Japanese politicians headed by the 78-old former Premier General Kiang Chao-tsung. General Chang Tzu-chung made a strong bid for the chairmanship of the Commission, but he was opposed by both the local Chinese leaders and Japanese military authorities.

July 30.—Japanese troops completed occupation of the Chinese City in Tientsin and also took over control of the Second and Third Special Areas, the former Austrian and Russian Concessions. Prior to the occupation of these Chinese areas, the Japanese artillery and air force subjected the Chinese buildings there to heavy bombardment and aerial raids and caused many big fires which were allowed to spread unchecked. The Nankai University (already twice heavily bombed) and its Middle School (which was not attacked before) were subjected to fresh air raids and completely reduced to ruins.

July 30.—Paoting was bombed today for the first time by Japanese air squadron. Seven bombs were dropped over the city.

July 30.—Chinese districts in Tientsin were again bombarded by Japanese artillery. Japanese troops also set fire to many houses using kerosene. Meanwhile, fighting of a sporadic nature continued the whole day between the Japanese troops and scattered parties of Chinese Peace Preservation corps.

Following their occupation of the Chinese areas, the Japanese military headquarters appointed Pien Shou-ching new Mayor of Tientsin and Li Ching-yang chief of the Police Bureau. Meanwhile, a peace maintenance body for the occupied areas was also being formed.

July 30.—Accusing the Japanese military authorities of breaking their promise to respect foreign rights, the French Concession authorities in Tientsin announced that no transport of Japanese troops through their area would be permitted.

July 31.—The bodies of General Chao Teng-yu, Commander of the 132nd Division and General Tung Ling-ke, Deputy Commander of the 29th Army, who were killed in action at Tuanho battle on July 28, were found, and were placed in coffins at Peiping (July 30).

July 31.—Hsiyuan, northwest of Peiping, which was heavily shelled by the Japanese July 30, fell into Japanese hands.

July 31.—More details became known about the mutiny of the East Hopei Peace Preservation Corps at Tungchow on July 29, when they overthrew the puppet "East Hopei" regime and attacked the Japanese troops and officials there. The exact number of the Japanese killed during the mutiny was still unknown, but the casualties were believed to be considerable. Yin Ju-keng, head of the bogus regime, was said to be still alive but was dismissed from his office by the Japanese. Chi Tsung-mo, formerly chief secretary of the East Hopei regime, was appointed Yin's successor by General K. Katsuki, Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China. There was also a rumor that Yin had been executed by the Japanese for participation in the plot. Generals Chang Ching-yu and Chang Yen-tien, Commanders of the East Hopei Peace Preservation Corps, issued a telegram explaining the mutiny on July 29 and announced that in future they would abide by orders of Generals Chiang Kai-shek and General Sung Cheh-yuan.

July 31.—As a reprisal for the French refusal to permit passage of their troops through the French Concession in Tientsin, Japanese troops, which had barricaded the North side of the International Bridge and posted guards there with machine-guns, prohibited the passage of a French military party which was proceeding to the French barracks in the East Arsenal Area. The French Consul-General lodged a strong protest with the Japanese authorities.

Prior to this incident, Japanese troops on July 29 made a surprise attack on a small detachment of French troops stationed at the East Station, seriously woundifig Sergeant Chretien. For two days, the Frecnh detachment was detained in the station before it was turned over to a French rescue party minus arms.

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Aug. 1.—Tientsin enjoyed a respite as all military activities had ceased. Meanwhile, General Kao Ling-wei, a former Chinese official in the old Peking Government, had been appointed head of the newly-formed Peace Maintenance Society in Tientsin.

Chinese militiamen were still holding their positions in Hsiaoliu, situated south of the ex-German Concession and were said to be attacking Japanese cotton mills.

Aug. 1.—Chinese troops which had withdrawan from the Peiping Area were now holding Lianghsiang south of Liuliho on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, while the units of the ex-Tungchow Peace Preservation Corps were entrenching at various points along the Yungting River.

Japanese planes again raided Paoting and dropped several bombs at the Railway Station. They also bombed and machine-gunned a south-bound train, killing more than 40 passengers.

Aug. 1.—General Han Fu-chu, Shantung Chairman, arrived at Nanking from Tsinan and interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek.

Aug. 1.—The Soviet Consulate-General in Tientsin was raided by a group of persons, consisting of "White Russians" and some Japanese, including a Japanese military officer, who carried away the Consulate's safe which contained official documents.

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Aug. 2.—The Japanese military auuthorities took over the ex-German Concession, and thus completed their occupation of all Chinese districts in Tientsin. The Tientsin Peace Maintenance Society under the chairmanship of General Kao Ling-wei was established in the ex-Austrian Concession.

An International Refugee Relief Commission was formed to help care for the 300,000 Chinese refugees in Tientsin.

Aug. 2.—General Sung Cheh-yuan was reported to be reorganizing his 29th Army at Paoting and preparing for the launching of a counter-offensive against the Japanese.

Aug. 2.—General Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have left Nanking for Kuling by air to meet General Pai Chung-hsi, well-known Kwangsi military leader and strategist, who was reported to have arrived at Kuling.

Aug. 2.—The Soviet Embassy at Nanking protested to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires over the raid of the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin.

Aug. 2.—According to a **Domei** report from Tokyo, the Japanese Government's supplementary budget of Y.96,700,000 for expenditures in connection with the North China Incident was passed by the House of Representatives. Meanwhile the Cabinet decided to issue Y.100,000,000 worth of national bonds for the same purpose.

Aug. 2.—Paoting was again bombed by Japanese aircraft. Hundreds of Chinese villagers at the various points along the Tientsin-Peiping Railway were reported to have been killed by the Japanese during the past few days for allegedly tempering with communications.

Aug. 2.—Nankow, 40 miles northwest of Peiping and strategic point on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, was bombed by a Japanese air squadron.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

S.T. Wen (Wen Shih-tseng), New Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin

S. T. Wen

S. T. Wen (Wen Shih-tseng), who was last week appointed Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, is well-known in Shanghai and Nanking. He served in former years under Gen. Chi Hsiyuan at Nanking. During the intervening years he had been living in retirement. Mr. Wen was born at Tientsin, Hopei, 1878. He wa graduated from the Peiyang Naval College in 1898 and served for four years in the navy as a lieutenant; he was secretary for foreign affairs to the Viceroy of Liang-kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) 1906; secretary for foreign affairs to the Viceroy of Liang-kiang (Kiangsu, Chekiang) 1907 to 1910. He served as commissioner for foreign affairs for Chekiang, 1913-16; was high diplomatic adviser to the Military Governor of Kiangsu (Li Shun), 1916; superintendent of customs and concurrently commissioner for foreign affairs, Nanking, 1920; and commissioner of foreign affairs and concurrently superintendent of customs in Shanghai in 1924.

Farewell Reception for Mayor Francis I. Fenton

A farewell reception was given at the American Club in Shanghai Nov. 8 to Major Francis I. Fenton, athletic officer of the U. S. Marines. Major Fenton, during two and a half years of service in Shanghai, took an active interest in athletic sports. Judge Helmick was among those who delivered speeches at the farewell reception.

Do You Catch Cold Easily?

Then you are probably one of those who suffer from partial constipation. In a very large number of people elimination of waste matter is never complete. There is always a slight accumulation.

This contaminates the blood stream, reduces vitality, renders you liable to colds, headaches, that 'off colour' feeling, loss of appetite, poor digestion.

You should give your internal organs an occasional cleansing with Pinkettes, the famous liver and laxative pills. Pinkettes, entirely vegetable, are as gentle as nature, non-griping, non-habit-forming. For constipation, either slight or severe, you cannot take a more pleasant or efficacious remedy. All chemists can supply you with Pinkettes, liver and laxative perfection.

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Two Million Demonstrators in Moscow Observe October Revolution

A review of 2,000,000 demonstrators and Soviet troops and hundreds of tanks and airplanes in the Red Square by M. Josef Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, and other members of the Government, was the chief feature of the celebration in Moscow, Nov. 7 of the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, *Havas* said it was the most formidable military parade ever organized in the U.S.S.R. including tanks, motorized units and other branches of the military service.

The demonstration was intended to dissipate any illusions the fascist countries may have concerning the Soviet power. Red flags were flown throughout the Soviet capital and the streets were decked with the pictures of the great ideological and political leaders—Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and others. At night Moscow presented a colorful spectacle as the city was specially illuminated for the demonstration.

M. Voroshilov, Commissar for Defense, in a speech which was received with great cheers, said that the Red Army existed for defense. Its forces, he added, were defenders of civilization, but, if attacked, they would answer with the greatest offensive in history.

After M. Voroshilov's speech, the Internationale was sung by 30,000 persons including foreign delegates and many Outer-Mongolian Staff Officers.

Civilians carried banners caricaturing Italian and Japanese Fascists. The main theme of the celebration, however, was devoted to internal problems, such as elections under the New Constitution.

Soviet Ambassador Says Armies of World Must Be Beware of the Red Army

A warning to the armies of the world against matching their strength with the Red Army on the battlefield was given by M. Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador, in a speech at Carnegie Hall, in New York Nov. 5 commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Union. "Such a test," the envoy said, "might prove disastrous for any aggressor." He declared that "aggressors, in preparing for attacks, had tried to establish a strong network of spies in Russia and had also used various degraded elements which were conspiring against our form of government but we eliminated these elements and fortified the army." Declaring that Communism was not the issue in China and Spain, the Ambassador said that "many aggressors clamoured to fight against Bolshevism and Communism in order to create a smoke-screen for attacks against other parts of the globe."

"In any case," he added, "the Soviet is ready for any emergency and for the defence of her borders. She wants to co-operate with all peace-loving countries to maintain peace."

Comintern Issues Appeal to Democracies of World

An appeal to the democratic force of the world to unite and help China and Spain was contained in a manifesto issued by the Comintern on the occasion of the 20th anniversary on the Revolution, for which the capital was lavishly decorated. "Whether Fascist bandits succeed in subjecting humanity to a new world war," the document added "depends upon the outcome of the Chinese and Spanish struggles." The manifesto urged the building of an international workers front against Fascism.

Referring to the tripartite anti-Communist pact between Italy, Germany and Japan, the Comintern stated that workers in these three countries, "inspired by 20 years of socialism in the U.S.S.R., would use the next war for a revolution."

"Izvestia" Warns Against Dangers of Fascism

Pointed references to "the menace of Fascism" were contained in an article in *Izvestia* on the occasion of the anniversary. Calling on citizens to remember M. Stalin's warning that "the enemy is only waiting for a suitable moment to attack the Soviet Union," the article says that the conflagration of war is already blazing beyond the borders of the Soviet—Abyssinia, Spain and China—these are the countries which have been hurled into the fire of annihilating barbaric slaughter. Fascism menaces all people, the article declared. "The howling machinations of war-mongers we have replied to, and will reply to again. We do not desire war, but we do not fear war, and we are ready for war."

Japan Will Continue Negotiations with Soviets on Fisheries

Japan's growing friendship with Germany and Italy will not affect her negotiations with Moscow for the formal signing of the Fisheries Agreement, a spokesman of the Gaimusho said Nov. 6.

Sino-Soviet Cultural Association Sends Message of Felicitation to Moscow

In a message of felicitation transmitted to Moscow through the Soviet Embassy, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who is Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, recalled that just as Dr. Sun Yat-sen was responsible for the Chinese Revolution of 1911, so M. Lenin was responsible for the Soviet Revolution of 1917. These two revolutions represent the awakening of two great nations and their efforts for emancipation of the oppressed classes. Referring to the present Japanese invasion, the message stated that China is engrossed in an epic campaign of resistance so as to check the Japanese menace to world peace. It expressed the hope that China and Soviet Russia would actively cooperate with each other for the vindication of international justice and humanity and maintenance of world peace.

Many Chinese leaders, including Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and General Feng Yu-hsiang, sent their felicitations to the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the October Revolution.

"Tass" Gives Reception for Journalists in Nanking

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, the Soviet *Tass* News Agency gave a reception to local journalists, both Chinese and foreigners, in Nanking Nov. 6. In view of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, no official reception was given by the Soviet Embassy this year.

BETWEEN THE BEAR AND THE DRAGON

Shoemaker in The Manchester Union

Japanese Colonel Criticizes British Support of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Had Great Britain not supported General Chiang Kai-shek in the conflict between China and Japan, it would have ended long ago, declared Colonel Takahashi, Chief of the Chinese section of the Japanese General Staff, in an interview in Warsaw, Nov. 7. It was his opinion that intervention by the United States was not to be feared, owing to America's economic interests in Japan. Colonel Takahashi said that Japan did not want a conflict with the Soviets. She was ready, however, to oppose every attempt at the expansion of communism in the Far East. The Soviets he added, must recognize the present status of Japan on the continent and in Asia, and refrain from Communist activities or open intervention, which would mean a war between Soviet Russia and Japan.

Prominent Chinese Educators Issue Statement on Destruction of Colleges in China by Japanese

A lengthy statement of facts as regards the destruction of Chinese educational and cultural institutions by the invading Japanese forces during the present hostilities was issued in Nanking Nov. 5 by 102 Chinese university presidents, professors and other educational leaders.

The imposing list of signatures was headed by Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Academia Sinica, Dr. Chang Po-liang, President of Nankai University, Tientsin, Dr. Monlin Chiang and Dr. Hu Shih, Chancellor and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the National Peking University respectively, Dr. Tsou Liu, Chancellor of the Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, Dr. Herman Liu, President of the University of Shanghai, and Dr. Mei Yi-chi, Chancellor of the National Tsinghua University, Peiping.

Up to the time of writing, it was stated, no less than 23 universities and colleges had been destroyed completely or partially, and numerous secondary and primary schools have likewise been ruined.

Chinese Troops Retire from Shanghai Area—Hangchow, the Next Japanese Objective

ADOPTING the same strategy which they employed to reduce Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War and to capture Tsingtao in 1914, that is, by an attack from the rear, the Japanese troops operating in the Shanghai area, after placing landing rafts end of last week, indicating that they intended to make a frontal attack on Pootung, made a sudden attack on the coast of Hangchow Bay at Chapoo, thus threatening the Chinese troops both in the Western district of Shanghai and at Pootung, by an attack from the rear.

The Japanese landed their forces at Chapoo under the cover of a barrage from naval guns. The entire plan of Chinese defense both at Shanghai and Pootung had to be changed as a result of the Japnaese maneuver. Not only were extra Chinese troops sent from the interior, but rapid shifting of Chinese troops to the West of Shanghai and at Pootung, indicated, in the opinion of foreign observers, that the Chinese would have to withdraw further inland.

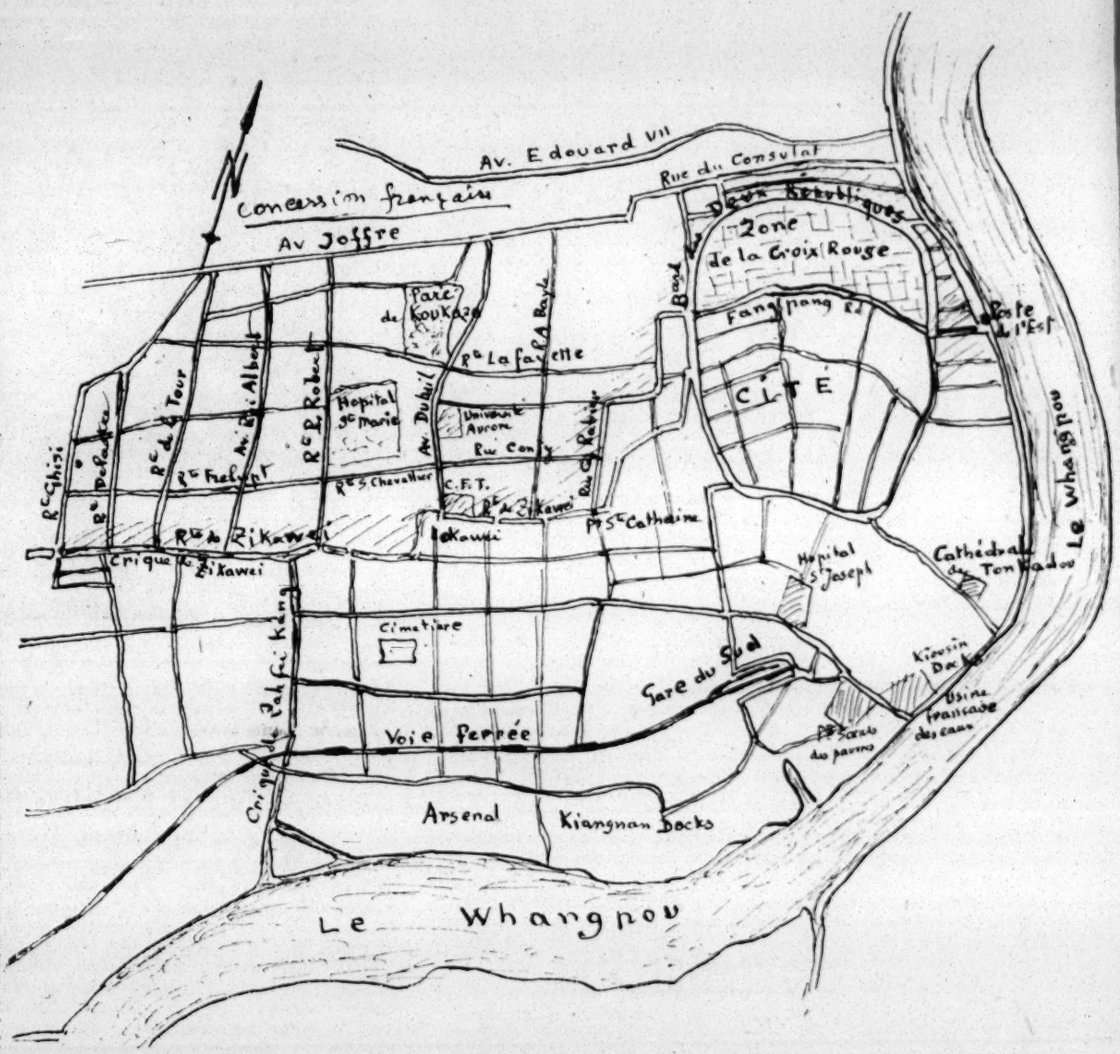
Under the cover of heavy aerial and artillery bombardments, the Japanese landed more than 1,000 bluejackets at Chuantungting, Chingshihniangchiao in the vicinity of Pinghu, about 25 kilometers southwest of Chingshanwei, at 7 a.m. Nov. 5. Heavy fighting raged throughout the day at Hsinchangchen, as Chinese defenders offered stiff resistance against the landed unit. At noon three Japanese warships made a sudden appearance near Haiyen, south of Chapoo, and subjected the seaside town to severe shelling. More than 50 shells were reported to have been fired, destroying several civilian houses. One shell landed in a small village, 5 li outside the town, killing two civilians.

On the Soochow Creek front, a day-long struggle took place Nov. 8 near Peichunchiatsai, 2,000 meters west of the Brenan Road railway crossing. The Chinese forces, after withstanding several days of concentrated Japanese artillery bombardment, fell back for about 100 meters.

For the first time since the outbreak of the hostilities in the western area, Japanese forces had succeeded in bringing across the river several of their tanks. Chinese military reports stated that three armored cars were ferried across in the afternoon of Nov. 8 to the Lincoln Avenue sector. Several others were also reported to have reached the south side of the creek on the Pierce Road front.

A general withdrawal of the Chinese troops in the Shanghai area took place during the night of Nov. 8 and the following morning. The withdrawal was carried out in an orderly manner. As was the case in previous withdrawals the Chinese set huge fires to cover their retreat, although some of the fires to be seen south and west of the Shanghai areas were doubtless the result of Japanese shell fire. A heavy bombardment by Japanese batteries followed the Chinese in their retreat. Among the structures that were sacrificed were the Toyoda Cotton mills, which had previously suffered from shells and fires. Among the important points occupied by the Japanese was the Hungjao airdrome.

The Japanese spokesman during the morning of Nov. 9 stated that the retreating Chinese troops set fire to many factories and a coal depot to the south of Avenue Dubail beyond the French Concession. Three big tri-motored Japanese bombers dropped 14 bombs at Loongwha at 9.40 a.m., two bombs at a time. The Japanese also carried out air-raids over Pootung.



The above map of Nantao (with part of the French Concession) is from the "Le Journal de Shanghai. The "Zone de la Croix Rouge," with Fangpang Road as the southern boundary (the other boundary being the curved Boulevard des Deux Republiques) represents the so-called "safety zone." The area which the Chinese are defending has its western boundary on the crique (creek) Zahcuikang, on the banks of which the Japanese and Chinese face each other), and includes the Gare du Sud (South Station). Communication between this area and Pootung was still open on the forenoon of Nov. 11.

The indications are that the next scene of heavy fighting will be in the Hangchow area. However, more than 2,000 troops have remained behind in Nantao, declaring that they would defend the city to the last. The natural corollary was that the Japanese bombed the city.

30,000 Japanese Troops Advance on Sungkiang

While neutral observers spoke of 30,000 Japanese troops ashore and advancing on Sungkiang and along the banks of the Whangpoo, a Chinese spokesman estimated the strength of the Japanese at "not less than two divisions," and disclosed (Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10) that the Japanese had landed approximately one division on the south side of the Chientang river, about 30 miles east of Hangchow, apparently with the intention of launching an attack on the capital of Chekiang province.

Japanese Aircraft Busy Despite Inclement Weather

Despite inclement weather, naval aircraft was active on Saturday in giving assistance to the Army units operating on a wide front, from Hangchow Bay to Soochow Creek, the Japanese naval spokesman said Nov. 7. Chinese concentrations being massed in Sungkiang to give combat to Japanese troops advancing from the south, were bombed, as were Chinese units on the the march near Pinghu, he added. Chinese barracks and troops in the vicinity of Fengsien as well as Chinese troop concentrations west of Hungjao airdrome and Chinese artillery positions in Pootung were also bombed, according to the spokesman.

Refugees Flock into Shanghai from All Sides

One of the results of the change of the situation was a rescrudesence of the influx of refugees into Shanghai. All this week the refugees streamed into Shanghai from three directions, namely from the Western area, from Nantao, and from Pootung (across the Whangpoo from Shanghai). As regards the latter refugees, they had remained quiescent during more than two months of shelling of the area by Japanese warships—mostly for the reason that the shells were generally directed over the town to the hinterland—but, the shifting of troops and the fear of a possible incursion of Japanese troops, created a wave of fear among them, and the result was a pellmell rush for the Foreign Settlement and the French Concession.

Chinese Troops Likened to "Mice in a Trap" by Japanese Paper

"Like mice in a trap," the Chinese troops resisting the Japanese army in the Soochow Creek area "fail to realize that their own retreat has been cut off by the rapid advance of Japanese units from the sea coast," the Shanghai United News, a local Japanese daily, declared editorially Nov. 7.

Units of the Japanese army which on the morning of Sept. 6 reached the southern bank of the Whangpoo, crossed the river in the evening and were then marching on the Chinese stronghold of Sungkiang.

Land Route Between Shanghai and Nanking Is Closed

One of the results of the Chinese retreat from Shanghai and the occupation by Japanese troops of territory in this neighborhood has been to shut off both rail and motor-road communication between Shanghai and Nanking. The trip can, however, still be made in a round-about way by water.

American Match Factory on Brenan Road Badly Damaged

The factory of the American Far Eastern Match Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A., situated on the north side of Soochow Creek opposite Brenan Road, was badly damaged by shell-fire. The exact value of the property destroyed is not known since no thorough check has yet been made. The complete factory, however, is valued at more than $2,000,000, this figure including stocks of materials on hand.

In addition to the destruction caused by the shelling, a portion of the premises was also damaged by flames. It was stated that a section of the storage space was destroyed, including an area housing a large quantity of chlorine.

Japanese Attack Nantao from Land and Air Following Chinese Decision to Defend

The decision of the Chinese to make a stand at Nantao, where the several thousand odd soldiers and police, under the command of Brig. Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, were reinforced by several thousand more men from Pootung, resulted in an announcement by the Japanese military and naval authorities during the forenoon of Nov. 10 that the city would be bombed starting at 1 p.m. Since then the Japanese heavily shelled and bombed the city. The net result will inevitably be its destruction. The fate of the so-called "safety zone" hangs in the balance.

St. John's Little Damaged by Hostilities

St. John's University, one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in China, subsidized by the American Church Mission and located behind the Jessfield Park, has been but slightly damaged by the present hostilities. Six buildings on the campus have been hit by shells, but the damage is not great, and by no means irreparable. According to Dr. J. C. McCracken of the American Church Mission and William Z. L. Sung, acting president of the university, there is a number of Japanese troops on the school's premises, although they are not actually in possession of the campus. The six buildings which were damaged by shells are the gymnasium, the Main Hall, the Seaman Hall, the New Middle School Dormitory, the Old Middle School Dormitory and the Yen Hall. In all cases shells went through the roofs of the buildings and exploded in the top stories. The damage has not yet been estimated in terms of figures, but is expected to run nto severel thousand dollars.

New Safety Zone in Nantao Provides Accommodation for 100,000 Refugees

An agreement was signed end of last week, through the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross (largely through the efforts of Father Jacquinot, one of the most prominent Roman Catholic priests in Shanghai)—both the Chinese and Japanese authorities affixing their signatures—by which a section of Nantao, (Chinese city lying to the south of the French Concession) was set apart as special area, particularly for the accommodation of war refugees and non-combatants. In a statement issued by Father Jacquinot, it was pointed out that the reserved area could not be termed a "neutral zone," nor was the plan adopted for the protection of French interests—nor for the protection of Church property (of which, Father Jacquinot said, he was not aware there was any in that region); it was made possible because both the Japanese and Chinese were desirous, for humanitarian reasons, to protect non-combarants. Father Jacquinot suggested that the idea might be adopted with advantage in Europe.

W. H. Plant, G. Findlay Andrew, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C. Boboud, A. Jaspar, and Hans Barents, cooperated with Father Jacquinot in securing the adoption of the plan.

The Nantao safety zone was formally opened at noon Nov. 8 with the full approval of the Shanghai City Government.

The entire area, bounded on the south by Fang Pang Road, which bisects the Old Native City, and on the north by Boulevard des Deux Republiques, would continue to be policed by regular Chinese policemen, as usual, Mayor O. K. Yui announced. The newly-created zone will not be separated from the other parts of the Chinese native city "more than it has already been separated," he said.

The safety area will be able to accommodate about 100,000 refugees, and will be marked off from the surrounding areas by Red Cross insignia. All public places in the district, including the old city park, the Little World amusement centre, and numerous schools and missionary establishments, will be placed at the disposal of the society to give shelter to refugees, now herded in camps in the International Settlement and French Concession.

U.S. Department of Commerce Reports That Shanghai Is in Need of More Medicines

The U.S. Department of Commerce announced in Washington Nov. 4 that Shanghai urgently needs supplies of either and chloroform as present stocks are exhausted. The supply of iodine is depleted and the quantity of mercury, anti-gangrene compound, boric acid, quinine, chlorine solution, glycerin, cholera vaccines and strong antiseptics, is running low.

London Contributes Liberally to Chinese Relief Fund

In addition to a previous contribution of £5,000, the Lord Mayor of London received a cheque for a further £2,500 from members of Lloyds for the Chinese relief fund. The fund is now well over the £50,000 mark.

Chinese in Malaya Donate to War Fund

It was announced by the Overseas Affairs Commission Nov. 7 that donations amounting to $114,000 have been received during the past two days from overseas Chinese in Malaya for the Governments' war relief work.

Women Refugees in Camp to Learn Sewing and Embroidery

Free lessons in sewing, weaving and embroidery will shortly be given to between 400 and 500 picked women refugees, according to information from the International Relief Committee.

St. Luke's Hospital Staff Operates Under Great Difficulties

St. Luke's Hospital, well-known Shanghai medical institution, which since the commencement of hostilities has done splendid work for wounded and ailing soldiers and civilians, is without a home. The hospital was located in the Hongkew district but when the Japanese invaders of China took over that district the hospital authorities were forced to evacuate, taking with them the entire staff and the bed-ridden patients. Temporary quarters for the hospital were found at the Cathedral Girls' School in Avenue Haig, where lack of space limited the number of in-patients to less than 100 persons. The staff of the hospital is prepared to give medical attention to 300 or more patients.

Wuhu School Children Organize War Support Association

A Children's Association for the support of the resistance campaign against Japanese aggression has been established in Wuhu by students of the various local primary schools.

Pengpu Sing-Song Girls to Entertain Wounded Soldiers with Singing

Sing-song girls in Penguu have taken upon themselves the task of entertaining wounded Chinese soldiers. By a unanimous decision, they will take turns in visiting various base hospitals.

Over 100 Trained Chinese Return to Give Services to Country

Over 100 Chinese from America and the South Seas who have had training in aviation, medicine and mechanics, have

voluntarily returned to China since the outbreak of the war to serve their fatherland.

Britain Will File Claims for Compensation With Both Chinese and Japanese

A *Reuter* message from London Nov. 8 stated that the British Consul-General in Shanghai, Herbert Phillips, had been instructed to file claims by Britons in the International Settlement for compensation for damage caused by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Consul-General, according to a statement by Foreign Secretary Eden, would examine and assess them as far as possible at the time, and they would be subsequently amended, if necessary. Preliminary lists would be compiled and communicated to the local Chinese and Japanese officials, while detailed lists would be prepared later for presentation to the governments concerned.

Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons Nov. 2, that "it is impossible, on the data available at present, to give an estimate of the losses sustained by British trade in and around Shanghai as a result of Japanese attacks there."

Japanese Encroachment in Shanghai Called to Attention of House of Commons

The Shanghai situation was the subject of two letters sent to Foreign Secretary Eden, following a meeting of a committee, headed by Lt.-Gen. Sir George Mac-Donough, representing the China Association, the Federation of British Industries, and the Chambers of Commerce in Bradford, London and Manchester. Grave concern was expressed in one letter at the "continued encroachment of the Japanese in the International Settlement in Shanghai and their interference with the services of the Shanghai Municipal Council." It was suggested these matters should be discussed with the representatives of the Powers concerned at the Brussels Conference to formulate a common policy on the International Settlement and avoid any exploitation of the position by either of the belligerent parties when hostilities cease.

The other letter expressed the hope that opportunity will be taken at the Nine-Power Conference to consider, in conjunction with the representatives of the other Powers concerned, the principles on which claims for compensation and damage arising from the Sino-Japanese hostilities should be based.

Britain Will Continue Assistance to Chinese

The question of helping China to recuperate after the present hostilities was raised in the House of Commons Nov. 5 by Louis William Smith (Conservative). Mr. Smith asked whether, in view of the certainty that at the end of the war China would need financial assistance to enable her to recuperate, British influence would be used.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that the British Government would continue to attach the greatest importance to the principle that such assistance to China should not be a matter for international rivalry but should always be a subject of frank consultation between the interested powers, including of course, China herself.

S.M.C. Contemplates Increase of Japanese Officials on Council

In view of increased Japanese influence in the sections to the north of Soochow Creek, especially in the Hongkew district, the Shanghai Municipal Council is contemplating an increase in the number of Japanese officials on the Council, the *Shanghai United News*, sole Japanese-language paper here, reported Jan. 8.

Settlement and Concession Authorities Asked to Control Anti-Japanese Posters

The authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession have been asked by the Japanese authorities to bend their efforts toward the strict control of the posting of anti-Japanese bills and posters, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy stated Jan. 8. The Japanese, the spokesman said, have made this move with a view to bringing the Settlement and Concession back to normalcy.

Japanese Emperor's Aide-de-Camp on Round of Visits in Shanghai

On behalf of Emperor Hirohito, Commander Teijiro Yamazumi, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, visited the Japanese Consulate-General Jan. 8 and turned over to Masusaburo Amano, President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, an Imperial monetary gift to be used to further the welfare of the Japanese residents here.

Chivalry of the British Soldiers Lauded by Prominent Chinese Journal

The Shanghai *Shun Pao* commented (Nov. 5): "The four Ulster Riflemen who met their tragic death at the Brenan Road outpost are not only peace defenders of the Settlement but martyrs to the cause of righteousness and humanity. By this tragic episode, the magnificant spirit of chivalry and humanitarianism which is generally found in the British forces in Shanghai was again vividly demonstrated."

53 Killed and 141 Wounded as Japanese Bomb 11 Cities in North Eastern Chekiang

Japanese air raids over 11 cities in northeastern Chekiang Nov. 6 between sun-up and sun-down Nov. 6 exacted a death toll of 53 killed and 141 wounded.

These figures, however, exclude the casualties list of the bombing at Kashan of a Chinese Red Cross train with wounded soldiers aboard, about which details are lacking.

Figures available indicate that in the 11 cities bombed, a total of 144 bombs were dropped and 96 houses in all were demolished.

The highest death toll was exacted at Tunghsiang, 30 miles west of Chapoo, where 15 persons were killed and 15 others injured, while the single highest injured list was reported from Changan, 20 miles northeast of Hangchow, namely between 50 and 60.

The killed and injured figures respectively were: Kashing 2 and 10; Changan 2 and 50-60; Linping 10 and 17; Hsiaoshan 1 and 4; Tunghsiang 15 and 15; Tsungteh 1 and 2; Shanshin 4 and 1; Tangchichen 11 and 0; Yinshanmen 3 and 12; Hangchow bank 4 and 30.

Tsiyang, on the northern bank of the Yellow River northwest of Tsinan, was raided at 10 a.m. Nov. 7 by three Japanese bombers which dropped a dozen missiles. The extent of damages caused by the bombs was now under investigation.

Foreign Eye-Witness Tells of Sungkiang Bombings

A vivid eye-witness account of the ruthless bombing by Japanese planes of the peaceful, defenseless city of Sungkiang, Kiangsu, was given by T. M. Hartford, who was in the city at the time and saw the hail of bombs fall upon the city.

The bombers, said Mr. Hartford, bombed both the business and residential districts of Sungkiang, not once but more than a half-dozen times in as many days. Every day for almost one week, Mr. Hartford declared, the Japanese bombers visited the city with their missiles of death and destruction. The Japanese aviators, he declared, seemed determined to destroy all public and educational buildings.

Japanese Plane Shot Down at Chengchow

One of four Japanese planes was shot down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns at Paolienssu station near Chengchow on the Peiping-Hankow Railway Nov. 4 while it was reconnoitering. Japanese planes also conducted reconnaissance over Loyang, provincial capital of Honan.

Kowloon Railway Again Bombed by Japanese

Tangtowya station, on the southern part of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, was raided by three Japanese planes Nov. 4. Six bombs were dropped and slightly damaged the tracks.

Three Japanese bombers Nov. 7 again bombed sections of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. A considerable length of the tracks near Tientangwei station was blown up.

Raids Over Soochow

Soochow had three air raids by Japanese planes from 8.40 to 11 a.m. Nov. 4. Several bombs were dropped in the second raid near the railway station outside the east city. No damage was reported.

Soochow was subjected to a series of air raids conducted by Japanese planes between 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Nov. 8.

Tunghai Station on Lunghai Line Bombed by Japanese

In a drizzling rain, five Japanese planes raided Tunghai, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, at 9.30 a.m. Nov. 4. Thirteen bombs were released, destroying three staff houses and slightly damaging a water tank near the station.

Japanese Bomber Brought Down at Pootung

A Japanese heavy bomber, which was circling over Pootung at 6.30 a.m. Nov. 5 evidently with a view to bombing the locality, suddenly nose-dived and fell on the roof of a house at Kaomiaochen near the Standard Oil plant. The engine was badly damaged, and two dead bodies were found among the wreckage, according to Chinese reports.

Japanese Scouting Plane Brought Down Near Soochow

A Japanese scouting plane was brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft batteries near Soochow walled city at 10.50 Nov. 1 The three occupants were bailed out but were shot and killed by Chinese soldiers when they refused to surrender. The planes were flying low over Sankuantien, in the outskirts of Soochow, when the Chinese opened fire and disabled one of them. The occupants cleared in parachutes and landed at Changtsun, about a mile away. The plane, No. 133, was found to be a naval scouting plane.

Japanese Planes Bomb Kwang-Tzu Boys Orphanage

Japanese bombers dropped three heavy bombs, Saturday morning, Nov. 6, on the Kwang-Tzu Boys Orphanage located on the banks of the Whangpoo in the northern part of Minghong village. Fortunately the inmates of the school had been removed a short time previously to the Charity School, operated by

Catholic Sisters just outside the French Concession on the Shanghai-Minghong Road. The Kwang-Tzu school was badly damaged, the main office building, dormitories and auditorium being wrecked. Two of the three caretakers were badly wounded. Among the survivors were several white rabbits, a pheasant and two white doves on the front porch of the wrecked administration building. They were pets of the students and were uninjured. On the wall of the auditorium were two framed pictures of Lincoln and Washington, also undamaged.

Sixty Japanese Planes Bomb Sungkiang

From 5.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. on October 6 over 60 Japanese 'planes visited Sungkiang and subjected the city to heavy bombing. Most of the buildings in the city were destroyed.

Red Cross Train Bombed at Kashan—Many Wounded Soldiers Killed

A large number of wounded soldiers were killed about 7.50 o'clock Nov. 6 when their train bearing the Red Cross ensign was bombed at Kashan by Japanese airplanes while en route to base hospitals in Hangchow. Various stations on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway were bombed on the same date. The hardest hit one was at Kashan, which received the attention of 20 bombers about 4.10 o'clock p.m. Altogether over 90 missiles were released around the station which, as a result, was severely damaged.

Chinese Institution for Blind Bombed by Japanese

The Chinese Institution for the Blind was among the buildings in Hungjao Road which suffered from Japanese bombs and shells. This institution was founded 25 years ago by a group of British social welfare workers. Comprising 12 buildings, the institution is worth approximately $125,000.

Just prior to the Chinese withdrawal from Chapei, George Fryer, head of the institution, removed the inmates, comprising 31 boys and 14 girls to the China Inland Mission on Sinza Road where they are now being quartered. Several other pupils of the school had gone to their homes in the interior before the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai and are still there.

Because of the suddenness with which hostilities started in the southern Soochow Creek areas, Mr. Fryer was unable to get back into the zone after evacuating his charges, hence most of the equipment including the Braille printing plant and a large Braille library are still on the premises. The library itself has more than mere intrinsic value. If destroyed it would be difficult to replace, especially at this time. It contains more than 2,000 volumes, many of which were gifts from charitable organizations in Europe and America. The institution is solely a British concern and is incorporated as such.

"Blue Express" Is Bombed by Japanese—200 Passengers Killed or Wounded

The south-bound Blue Express passenger train No. 310 was bombed at 11.30 a.m. Nov. 8 at Sishipo Station, between Hsuchow and Nansuchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, according to a report reaching the Ministry of Railways. Six Japanese planes, the report says, took part in the attack, destroying seven of the train's ten coaches and killing or wounding more than 200 passengers.

Japanese Airplane Makes Reconnoitering Tour Over Szechuan

For the first time since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, a Japanese airplane visited Szechuan Nov. 3. It confined itself to reconnoitering over Mienyang, eastern Szechuan, at an altitude of 3,000 metres. After circling over the city, it departed in a north-westerly direction.

Major General Feng Becomes Commander of 58th Division

Major-General Feng Sheng-fah, Deputy Commander of the 88th Division, was promoted to become Commander of the 58th Division, according to a decision of the Executive Yuan at its weekly meeting held Nov. 9. General Feng succeeded Lieutenant-General Yu Tsi-shih who, relieved of his duties, is awaiting transfer to another post.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Wang Ai-yun to the post of Commander of the 76th Division was also announced.

The Yuan meeting also decided to confer a posthumous honor on Colonel Chiang Yu-chen, Brigade Commander, who fell in battle after defending Yuan-ping in Shansi for six days and nights against an overwhelming Japanese force.

The deceased was given the posthumous promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General. A pension for his family was also voted.

Japan Relinquishes Extrality Rights in Manchukuo

Japan on Nov. 5 announced her relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo, simultaneously transferring administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone to the new State. The document providing for the rendition of extraterritoriality was signed at by Gen. Kenkichi Yyeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Hsinking, and Gen. Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchukuo in Hsinking Nov. 5. The treaty will come into effect on Dec. 1 next.

Referring to the future status of foreign nationals in Manchukuo, Gen. Chang announced that the Government would abolish extraterritorial rights granted to foreigners "by way of favor" simultaneously with Japan's renunciation of her rights. The Manchukuo Government, however, he emphasized, would "assiduously protect the rights and interests of foreign nationals in applying the laws of the State."

Foreign Minister Hirota Sees a "Corner-Stone for Peace"

Hope that the treaty for the relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo would "strengthen the inseparable relations" between the two nations which "form the cornerstone of the peace fabric in East Asia," was expressed in Tokyo Nov. 5 by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. Mr. Hirota said the new era would help "to contribute toward world peace by ensuring stability in East Asia and simultaneously to promote the welfare of humanity through the firm establishment of international justice."

Attaching importance to the abolition of Japan's extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo, Mr. Hirota declared that "despite the relatively brief passage of time since her establishment as a State, Manchukuo has steadily advanced towards the realization of her ideal of concord and harmony among her five races as well as with Japan."

Regarding the effect of the new treaty on the status of foreigners in Manchukuo, a spokesman of the Gaimusho said that no foreign Powers, save Japan, ever concluded treaties with Hsinking to secure a recognition of their extraterritorial rights by the Manchukuo Government. "Consequently," he declared, these Powers are not entitled to extraterritorial rights under international law and usage.

The action of Japan in abolishing extraterritorial rights in Manchuria probably foreshadows Japanese instigation upon China (that is, if Japan should be successful in its military operations here) to abolish extraterritoriality in this country. In Manchuria the new order of things works out to the detriment of other foreign countries, as Japan is in complete control of the country. Doubless, the Japanese envisage a similar plan for China as a whole.

Malnutrition and Widespread Disease Follow in Wake of War

The horrible effects of war are seen in the malnutrition and widespread disease in the refugee camps where hundreds of thousands of poor Chinese farmers and civilians—decent hard-working citizens, all non-combatants, are being housed to the best of the ability by dozens of charitable organizations, a report by the *China Information Service* states. With the coming of colder weather, the dread cholera is on the decline, but foreign and Chinese doctors attending the hundreds of thousands of refugees swarming in congested camps in the two foreign areas dread to think what will happen if smallpox or typhoid epidemics take hold.

Nor is there money available for medicines to combat the diseases, for it is straining all the resources of associations in Shanghai to feed and house the people from the weather. All the medical treatment at refuges camps is free, with doctors and nurses not only giving their time and services without payment, but also digging into their own pockets to supply bare necessities for their work, and using all their own equipment. In this connection, the staff of the Shanghai Sanitarium, with Dr. L. H. Butka, of California, as head, which has had to evacuate both the Sanitarium on Rubicon Road, where present fighting was most severe, and the Clinic premise son Range Road, where practically no equipment was saved, is doing splendid work.

Boxer Indemnity Students Going to England Will Study National Defence

The present situation will not affect the annual dispatch of scholarship students to England by the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Refund Board. The Board, according to Dr. Hang Li-wu, Secretary General of the Board, will continue to send 25 students to England for advanced studies next year, which will be the sixth batch. In addition to the subjects of study usually included in the list of examinations, it is said, the next batch will include students specializing on national defense, industries and economic reconstruction.

Taiyuan Completely Surrounded by Japanese Troops

Taiyuan, Capital of Shansi, has been completely surrounded by Japanese troops, which advanced from East and North, a Japanese Army spokesman reported Nov. 7. A Japanese column, he added, had reached a point 20-23 klms. south of Taiyuan, close on the heels of the retreating Chinese. Some Chinese troops, the spokesman said, were still within the walls of the city and the Japanese were staying their attack to prevent unnecessary harm to noncombatants.

Following a series of street clashes, Japanese troops at 9.13 a.m. Nov. 8 occupied Taiyuan, driving its defenders out, a Japanese communique stated. With the Rising Sun flags fluttering from the two walls, the Japanese units rushed into the city, sweeping before them resistance offered by the Chinese force up until that time remaining within the walls.

Prior to the general offensive on the city, it was subjected to fierce artillery and aerial bombardment by military aircraft, whose base for the previous two days had been the Chinese airdrome, 3 miles away.

The rising sun flag was flown from the top of the main gate of the walled city of Taiyuan, Nov. 9.

Fierce fighting was reported in the outskirts of Taiyuan, the Shansi provincial capital. Continuing their southward advance from Tsinglungchen, 10 miles north of Taiyuan, along the Tatung-Puchow Railway, the Japanese mechanized units launched a furious attack on the Chinese positions south of Tsinglungchen Nov. 6 with the aid of airplane and artillery bombardments. Despite the attack from land and air, the Chinese troops defending Taiyuan put up a stubborn resistance. At noon, a detachment of the Japanese units reached the outskirts of Taiyuan, where they encountered stiff resistance from the Chinese defenders and suffered heavy casualties.

Shansi Government Removed to Linfeng

As a result of heavy shelling and bombardment by Japanese artillery and airplanes, the capital of the Shansi Provincial Government has removed from Taiyuan to Linfeng Nov. 7. According to the *Ta Kung Pao* this does not in any way indicate the withdrawal of Chinese troops from that city. Gen. Fu Tsoyi-former chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, remained, in Taiyuan commanding the military operations in person, despite the most serious condition as the Japanese troops had practically surrounded the area.

With the removal of the capital to Linfeng, over 80 Government offices and public organizations had left Taiyuan. The population of Linfeng increased by 20,000 in a few days.

Wu Shih-yu, representative of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Linfeng Nov. 6 to express the Generalissimo's gratitude over the bravery of the troops in defending Shansi. Mr. Wu later went to Taiyuan to call on a high military commander there on behalf of the Generalissimo.

Chinese in North Shansi Effect Strategic Withdrawal

Chinese troops who have been stubbornly resisting the Japanese forces in northern Shansi effected a strategic withdrawal to their new lines at Shihlinkwan, about 40 li south of Hsinkow and 120 li northeast of Taiyuan, on the night of Nov. 3, according to Chinese military reports received in Nanking Nov. 4.

Chinese Casualties Heavy in North China Fighting

More than 32,000 Chinese were killed and wounded during the battles along the Peking-Hankow railway and in the battle for the possession of the Niangtzekwan Pass, from October 17 through October 28, according to an estimate drawn up by the headquarters of the Japanese North China Garrison.

Shansi Province As the Real Theater of War in North China

A *Central News* despatch from Nanking last week stated that military observers generally agree that Shansi, not the Hopei-Shantung border zone, is the real theater of war in North China.

Japanese Say Area North of Yellow River Is Being Cleared of Chinese

A wide sweep of the area north of the Yellow River by Japanese Army units is being attended by "great success," a spokesman for the North China Garrison declared in Tientsin Oct. 30.

Skirmishes are reported daily on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front.

New Government for North China Predicted by Tokyo "Asahi"

Prediction that a new administrative machinery would soon be established in North China after the pattern of Peace Maintenance Commissions now functioning in many northern cities, including Peiping and Tientsin, was made by the *Tokyo Asahi* Oct. 30.

South Hopei New Officials Allegedly Want to Cut Relations with Nanking

Decision to sever relations with the Nanking Government was reached at Hantan Nov. 4 at a meeting of the presidents of Peace Maintenance Commissions in the Hantan, Shuntak, Shaho and Tze hsiens, all situated on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in southern Hopei, Japanese reports said. The conference was called by Wang Chin, President of the Commission in Hantan, who proposed that "we free ourselves from the yoke of the Nanking administration."

Japanese Defeat Communists in Mountains Near Hswinko

Following the defeat of the Communist forces in the mountains near Hsinkow, the Japanese advance progressed smoothly, a Japanese communique said.

Japanese Organize Huge Raw Cotton Firm in North China

Formation of a raw cotton firm in North China capitalized at Yen 3,000,000 was announced in Osaka, Nov. 6 by the Japan Spinners' Cotton Association. The capital will be subscribed by: The Association; the Hsing Chung Kungssu, a Japanese investment concern in North China; the Association of Japanese Cotton Spinners in China and the Association of Raw Cotton Importers. Of the Yen 3,000,000, one-third will be subscribed by the Hsing Chung Kungssu and the remainder in equal shares by the three other organizations. The Association of Cotton Spinners in Osaka at its same time also decided to limit the monthly production of cotton yarn to 300,000 bales. The import of raw cotton is now restricted to 1,050,000 piculs a month.

Kwangtung Pushes Emergency Food Program—Dr. D. Y. Lin's Excellent Work

More than $3,000,000 Canton currency, has been loaned out to farmers for general production in 23 districts in Kwangtung province following the inauguration of the Emergency Food Program six months ago under the supervision of Dr. D. Y. Lin, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. Since hostilities broke out in Shanghai arrangements have been made with the local banks for $1,500,000 to be used for loans for food production. Dr. Lin reports that 100 technical men have been sent out to these districts to direct the distribution of the loans and to help the farmers purchase sufficient seeds and fertilisers for winter cultivation. With this financial and technical assistance it is hoped that the farmers can produce more food for the province during this emergency period.

A special Emergency Land Regulation, Dr. Lin added, is now being drawn up by the Provincial Land Bureau to facilitate the acquisition of the more accessible undeveloped agricultural land by the "landless" and jobless men.

Kiangsi Conference Promises Full Support to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

After a two-day' session, during which various phases of work to be carried out in the rear were considered, the Kiangsi Provincial Conference for general mobilization to resist the enemy was closed at Nanchang, Nov. 7. The conference was held under the joint auspices of the Kiangsi Provincial Party Headquarters and the Kiangsi Provincial Government and was attended by 500 educational leaders, the Provincial Department Commissioners and District Magistrates, as well as local civic leaders. Among those who participated were General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, and General Li Lieh-chun, member of the C. S. C. Military Affairs Commission, voicing support of the campaign of resistance against Japanese invasion, and a message of encouragement to the soldiers at the front.

How the Japanese Captured Quemoy Island

A graphic account of the fall of Quemoy Island, some ten miles east of Amoy off the Fukien coast, into the hands of Japanese bluejackets toward the end of October was given by the Amoy correspondent of the *Ta Kung Pao*.

Before daybreak on Oct. 26 eight of the eleven Japanese warships which had assembled outside started shelling the island. Chinese forts at Amoy opened up on the enemy ships. The duel lasted for more than an hour.

At dawn with the assistance of a barrage laid by three destroyers which steamed close to the shore and a bombardment of the island by two bombers, Japanese bluejackets landed on the island. The occupation of the whole island was completed on Oct. 29 with the arrival of eight more warships. More than 1,000 Japanese effectives are now on the island.

How One Attack on Bocca Tigris Forts Was Frustrated

An attempt by two Japanese warships to invade the Bocca Tigris Forts was frustrated Nov. 4. *Central News* says that, while nearing the Forts, two British river steamers from Hongkong, the s.s. *Fatshan* and *Tungan*, noticed two enemy warships following closely behind and preparing to attack the Forts. Realizing their danger should the Fort defenders fire on the enemy, the two steamers stopped immediately and signalled for assistance.

Thereupon two British gunboats arrived on the scene to afford them protection. Their plans upset, the Japanese warships subsequently departed without firing on the Forts.

France Determined to Protect Indo-China

France's determination to protect Indo-China and to guarantee the latter's communication with the metropolis was stressed by M. Gaston Monnerville, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies and a member of the French delegation to the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, in an interview Nov. 7. The French delegation in Brussels, he added, had insisted that France firmly wishes her interests in the Pacific to be protected.

Japan to Issue War Loan of Yen 200,000,000

Expressly referring to the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Japanese Government is offering a loan of Yen 200,000,000 for subscription until November 16. The loan will run for a period of 17 years and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. Another loan of Yen 500,000,000 will be offered in December.

There is a growing sentiment in Japan in favor of a formal declaration of war against China.

Movement Started in Japan to Sever Diplomatic Relations with Britain

The need for immediately starting a national movement to sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain was the subject of a resolution passed Oct. 30 by the "Council on the Current Situation," an unofficial body consisting mainly of members of the Lower House and leading industrialists. The resolution, which brought to the surface undercurrents recently visibly strengthening, denounced the British attitude towards the Sino-Japanese conflict. The meeting also adopted a manifesto declaring that, since the outbreak of the "China incident," Great Britain had failed to observe neutrality, and alleging that Britain openly pursued "an arrogant and insulting attitude towards Japan," had consistently been "assisting China in her struggle against Japan, and had been the main driving force in persuading other powers to convoke the Nine-Power Conference, "apparently with the object of bringing about international intervention in the China situation."

Restrictions Placed on Use of Copper in Japan

Use of copper for roofing, panelling and other building purposes was restricted in a departmental order issued Nov. 7 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Ministry expects the decree to result in the saving of 5,000 tons of copper annually out of the 15,000 tons normally used for the purpose every year.

Japanese Students Mark Italy's Move with Parade

For the second successive night, thousands of students and members of various patriotic bodies on the night of Nov. 7 staged lantern parades to celebrate Italy's adherence to the Reich-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact. Taking part in the night's procession were 12,000 middle school pupils, members of the Youth Federation, and officials of the Municipal Assembly.

Japanese Communists in Seattle Oppose War and Fascism

A telegram from Seattle, dated Sept. 1, published in a New York paper, stated that a call to the people of America and Japan to halt the Japanese imperialist invasion of China had been made by the Japanese Commission of the Japanese Commission of the Communist Party in that city. The call was issued in English and Japanese, and urged the public to support the Japanese people's front against militarism, war and Fascism

Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" Insists on Direct Negotiations With China

The current deliberations in Brussels will be regarded as successful only if they result in a general realization that the current dispute must be settled only through direct negotiations between China and Japan, the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, one of the nation's most influential dailies, said Nov. 4.

British Ships Bring Cargo from Hankow to Shanghai Despite Boom

Valuable native products to be exported were carried from Hankow to Shanghai in the B. & S. s.s. *Wubu* this week. This is the first shipment which has been sent from up river to Shanghai by water since the establishment of the boom at Kiangyin by the Chinese military authorities. The cargo left Hankow in the s.s. *Wuchang* on October 19, and after having been carried past the boom via an inland route, which was recently organized, it was r ansshipped at Tungchow to the s.s. *Wubu*.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
ESTATE
of
MARY LETITIA CHANDLER,
Deceased

Cause No. 4258.
Special Proceedings
No. 2137.
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Letitia Chandler, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 1st, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

James B. Davies, Administrator
c/o Allman, Davies & Kops,
208 Hamilton House,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated October 26, 1937.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
HUBERT SYLVAIN HONIGSBERG,
Deceased

Cause No. 4242
Special Proceedings
No. 2121
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 5th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk
By N.E. Lurton
Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Hubert Sylvain Honigsberg, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 14th day of May, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
Administrator Ad Colligendum
of the Estate of H. S. Honigsberg,
deceased.

Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

The U.S.S. *Edsell* arrived in Shanghai Nov. 10 with 338 bags of U.S. mail, from Yokohama.

Dr. E. T. Nystrom of Peiping after a short stay in Shanghai, stopping at the Park Hotel, proceeded to Hongkong end of last week.

The Towa Theater, on Chapoo Road, is speeding preparations to resume its daily cinema programs, the *Shanghai United News* reports.

Eighty-five "geisha" girls, who evacuated Shanghai during the first days of the hostilities, returned to Shanghai from Japan end of last week.

A branch of the American Red Cross Society was inaugurated in Canton Nov. 5. Dr. Huang Wen, Director of the Sun Yat-sen Hospital, was elected Chairman.

Yoshio Mizutani, special correspondent of the *Shin-Aichi* (Nagoya) was wounded Nov. 6 while "covering" the war at the front lines, on the northern bank of Soochow Creek.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former pacification commissioner for Kwangtung, arrived in Nanking from Canton this week. Shortly after his arrival, he called on various leaders of the Central Government.

Chiang Wei-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is studying military science in a German academy at Munich, won first place Oct. 30 in a marksmanship contest in Berlin which was organized by Chinese students.

Gen. Chiang Pao-lie, who is on a goodwill mission to Europe, proceeded from Berlin to Brussels Nov. 5 to attend the Nine-Power Conference as an observer. He was accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Cheng Tien-fong.

The Italian Government this week promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Enrico Andreini, Officer Commanding the Savoy Grenadiers, to the rank of Colonel. He distinguished himself in the campaign in Ethiopia.

Nine members of the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, who arrived in Shanghai last week, paid their respects to Major-General Kumakichi Harada and Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, Japanese Military and Naval attaches respectively.

Members of the American Association of University Women attended an informal meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. N. Young, 7 Route Francis Garnier, this week when arrangements were made in order to help in making gauze bandages urgently required by the Lester Hospital.

K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, proceeded to Chungking this week where he called on Gen. Liu Hsiang, chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Government. Arrangements for the development of export trade from Szechwan province were discussed.

On orders from the Ministry of Finance in Nanking, all Chinese banks have ceased transactions with Japanese banks or in Japanese currency. Chinese found accepting or circulating Japanese banknotes and coins will be charged with endangering the safety of the Republic of China.

By a ruling of the National Committee for the Sale of Liberty Bonds, the savings bonds of the National Industrial Bank of China which were taken over by the Central Savings Society some time ago, would be accepted in exchange for Liberty Bonds, it was announced by the Committee this week.

Major-General Chuon Sakurai, retired, former director of the Press Bureau of the War Ministry and author of the famous Russo-Japanese War diary "Human Bullets," and Ihei Matsuura, member of the Japanese Diet, arrived in Shanghai end of last week.

The total material damage suffered by Chinese factories in Shanghai as a result of the hostilities were estimated at about $500,000,000, according to investigations conducted by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Greater Shanghai Municipality. More than 2,000 plants, large and small, have been destroyed.

The American authorities this week continued their search to locate C. M. Robertson, owner of the Shanghai Auto Service, who proceeded Nov. 4 together with Lam Wing-an, a prominent Chinese technican, to Pootung on what was described as a hazardous undertaking. They have not been heard from since.

Chang Yu-chin, head of the puppet regime established by the Japanese at Paoshan, arrived in Shanghai this week and has had a number of conferences with the Japanese authorities in Hongkew. The *Lib Pao* reported that he is assisting the Japanese in the enlisting of traitors for the creating of disturbances in Shanghai.

Sir Albert Levy, who died in London recently, was one of the great tobacco magnates outside the Imperial Tobacco Trust and the British-American Tobacco combine who built up a vast cigarette trade in the Far East as well as his home trade in the more expensive cigarettes. He was founder and, till a few years ago, chairman of the Ardath Tobacco Company. He was a generous man, and gave great sums and much of his time and energy to charity.

Arising out of the tangle incidental to the closing of the Comacrib Press, situated in Museum Road, in Shanghai, which is being sued by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. for more than a year's back rent, T. C. Garrett, director and business manager of the printing firm, was charged at the U. S. Court for China this week, before Judge Milton Helmick, of embezzelment, larceny by trick and intent to defraud by obtaining money under false pretences. The Linotype Co., the Finance Banking Corporation, and the Central China Daily News are intervenors in the suit. The evidence indicated that certain machinery under mortgage had been sold. Mr. Garrett asserted that the money had been turned over to Tang Leang-li, a director in the printing concern. Judge Helmick expressed the opinion that Mr. Tang should return some of the money he had received.

CHINESE PEOPLE DEMAND EFFECTIVE MEASURES AND SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

(*Continued from page 244*)

3.—Joint actions by the powers to check the Japanese aggression.

"We further demand that the powers now attending the Conference give us 'substantial assistance' to construct a permanent, mutual and glorious peace in the Pacific.

"Our brothers and sisters! Be prepared to shed the 'last drop of blood' in the struggle for the independence of our nation and the existence of our people. We fight for the upholding of the Nine-Power Treaty and the preservation of world permanent peace. We fight for the upholding of humanity and justice. The final victory is ours."

Brussels Flooded with "Urgent Telegrams" from China

Beginning from November 3, Brussels has been flooded with many urgent telegrams from the Chinese in China as well as from the Chinese in many parts in the world. For example: In Hankow (Hupeh Province) 324 public organizations in their joint and urgent telegram to the Conference demand that the Conference should at once take the most "effective measures" to check the Japanese aggresison in China. In Changsha (Hunan Province), the "University Student-Resistance-against-Japan Association, in their joint and lengthy telegram to the Conference first reminds the Conference that the present conference is called to preserve world peace and to uphold the Nine-Power Treaty; and then demands that the Conference should take the most "effective measures" to check Japan— "ordering Japan to withdraw all their troops from China," and "to quickly abolish all the illegal organisations," in order to live up to the provisions of the Treaty, so that "justice will prevail at last" and "the Far Eastern crisis will be averted."

From Tsinan (capital city of Shantung Province, part of which is now under Japanese occupation), the "Federation of Farmers, Laborers, Merchants, Women, Educational and Free Institutions and Citizens of the Province of Shantung." in their urgent telegram to the Conference tells the Conference plainly that "China, in fulfillment of the obligations under the Treaty, and for the preservation of their existence, swears to resist the aggression to the last," and concludes by demanding that the Conference take the "most effective measures" to check the Japanese aggression. In Shanghai, representatives of the Civic organizations even call on the consular and diplomatic officials of the powers attending the conference, and hand over lengthy "statements" (see *The China Press*, November 3).

During the past few days, the Chinese delegates to the Brussels Conference were also "flooded" with urgent telegrams from the Chinese, perhaps more than one hundred telegrams per day—a situation very much similar to the opening of the Paris Peace Conference after the world war when the Chinese rose up to oppose the award of Shantung to Japan—an opposition which did have the desired effect of holding up the decision of the Conference.

Sanctions Demanded

The public opinion poll which was conducted by *Lib Pao* in Shanghai also reveals that the Chinese also demand "sanctions" against Japan. In answering the question "What Should China Demand of the Nine-Power Conference," 6,685 votes out of 8,788 answered "sanctions against Japan." In answering the question whether "China should invoke Article 16 (economic sanctions) of the League's Covenant," 7,805 votes out of 8,788 answered that "China should so insist."

In other words, 460,000,000 Chinese unanimously demand that "effective measures" and "sanctions" be taken by the Conference to check the aggressions of Japan, not only to save China, but also to preserve the world peace and to avert another catastrophe. Will the Brussels Conference live up to the expectations of the Chinese or will the Conference disappoint us? It all depends upon the answer to this question which decides the "destiny" of the world!

November 5, 1937, Nanking.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Three Excellent Books on India

The Legacy of India. Edited by G. T. Garratt. With an Introduction by the Marquess of Zetland. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 10 s.

This is another volume in the Legacy Series, which includes the Legacy of Greece, the Legacy of Rome, the Legacy of Islam, the Legacy of the Middle Ages and a number of others. Each book is a series of essays by men who are experts in the subject they discuss.

The new book contains the following contributions, each a chapter in itself: India in European Literature and Thought by H. G. Rawlinson; Language and Early Literature by F. W. Thomas; Indian Art and Archaeology by K. de B. Codrington; Philosophy by S. N. Das Gupta; Caste and the Structure of Society by R. P. Masani; Buddhism by De La Vallee Poussin; Language and Literature by F. W. Thomas; Muslim Architecture in India by Martin S. Briggs; Hinduism by S. Radhakrishnan; The Cultural Influences of Islam by Abdul Qadir; Music by A. H. Fox Strangways; Science by Walter Eugene Clark; Vernacular Literatures by J. C. Ghosh; and Indo-British Civilization by G. T. Garratt who edits the entire book.

From these chapter headings the reader may see something of the scope of the work, and with each one contributed by a man who knows his particular subject the authoritativeness of the book may be relied upon. It is not a book for popular reading, but as a source book in your own library and to the student of Indian culture and philosophy it would prove invaluable.

Linguistic India is comparable to the various countries of Europe with all their languages. So abstruse was her philosophy and so involved her religions that in the early years English administrators thought them as impossible of understanding as Mt. Everest was impossible to scale. "Colebrooke may be said to stand at the head of the generation of professional Sanskritists, but it is worth nothing that his interests, far from being professionally circumscribed, were enviably wide. The mere titles of his contributions to the early volumes of the famous 'Asiatic Researches' indicate the comprehensive range of these pioneers in the exploration of India culture. It is evident that for them, not only was Sanskrit the key to the understanding of India's past, but that nothing Indian, past or present, lacked interest. It was left to later generations of grammarians to allow the study of Sanskrit to lapse into the self-sufficient specialism of the schools, and to forget the living interest of the India that exists outside books."

"Official missions played their part and the gentleman adventurer did not miss his opportunity. Foremost among these firstly as adventurer and only secondarily as an intelligence officer of the Government was Masson, whose admirable energy and dominating personality provided the first survey of the debatable lands that lie between India and Afghanistan. Not only was he gifted with the keen eyes of the born observer, but his sense of significance was infallible. His reports read as if they had been written yesterday. The treasures he brought to notice, Greek coins and Greekish sculpture, opened a 'new page in the history of Greek art.' European scholars, imbued with the classical tradition, could not but turn their attention to this new and exciting body of material." Prinsep followed, an official of the Mint in Calcutta, "by character the most charming of men, by genius the founder of Indian archaeology." Cunningham, a junior officer of the Engineers, was the next to make a distinct contribution to the study of things Indian. The practical results were soon evidenced in the exhibitions of London, Paris and Vienna, the India Museum came into being in London, and a great series of works on different phases of the art and philosophy have followed.

G. T. F.

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"My India." By Lillian Luker Ashby with Roger Whately collaborating. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1937. $3.00 (U.S.)

Born in India of British parents,—fourth generation there, her own children later to be fifth generation resident in India,—there is every reason why the author should know her India and be able to tell a story very different from that of the resident of a few years, or the traveller of a day. Her story, one of personal experiences and observations from babyhood to grandmotherhood, is told spontaneously and, by its very simplicity, convincingly.

There are two drawbacks to a book like this. Dealing with incidents that are not fiction and therefore not working up to a climax of interest, there is too much sameness, too much detail to hold the interest for nearly four hundred pages. The other difficulty is that if one does not begin writing until late in life, one is not likely to write with the style of the practised craftsman. One has only to compare this with a book like Peter Fleming's "News from Tartary" to feel how important the swift and sure stroke of the true craftsman is in this game of writing. One is led to

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In the United States Court for China

In re. ESTATE of VERA FLORA ZIMMERMAN, Deceased	Cause No. 4097 Special Proceedings No. 1976 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERA FLORA ZIMMERMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 1st, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Myron Wiener
c/o Rodger & Co.,
320 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

wonder what Roger Whately did for the author,—some selection of incident no doubt, but little evidently in re-writing.

Mrs. Ashby tells the rope-trick tale, without explanation or vouching for having actually seen fact instead of illusion. In her own words: "We were too somnolent from gorging upon rich food and too confused by the uncertain light of the flambeaus to take any special notice of the final bit of entertainment. A magician performed the renowned rope trick. He tossed a rope straight into the air, where it remained rigidly upright. A small boy climbed up it, hand over hand, and was lost to view. The rope was pulled down; the boy was gone. This may have been an illusion; we were too exhausted to speculate or investigate."

It would seem that foot notes might have explained many of the Indian words so unfamiliar to the general reader. To meet "Chokidar," "jemadar," "patshala," "khidmatgar," "chuprassy" etc. in the midst of a story, and have no idea of their meaning, does not help one to enjoy the incident recorded.

There is too much detail, paragraphs are too short, style too choppy, but for those interested in India in a general way—not the student who will delve into "The Legacy of India"—this is a readable account of one person's own experiences. G. T. F.

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The Story of Indian Civilization. By C. E. M. Joad; London: Macmillan & Company; 2-6 Net.

The author of this little book approaches Indian history from a viewpoint differing from that of orthodox historians. His story of India is no mere catalogue of the doings of long dead and quite unimportant kings and princes. Rather does he attempt to evaluate the achievements of the Indian people in art, literature, government, philosophy and religion.

In so doing he shows how the West may learn from India and wherein India may learn from the West. Quite rightly he feels that India's cultural and philosophic gifts to mankind have been neglected by a hurrying world. Mr. Joad has a healthy respect for the benefits of Western civilization, and the material comforts it has brought. However, "man does not live by bread alone."

Civilization is measured by different standards. If culture be taken as the most important criterion, then India is more civilized than the nation that rules her. No nation with the possible exception of China has enjoyed such a continuity of culture—none has delighted more in the gifts of the mind. That India should have turned inward upon herself, that she should have devoted herself to religion and philosophy is natural when consideration is given to climatic conditions. Nature there has manifested her most terrible moods—and the inhabitants perforce turned to another world to console them for the rigors of the present one.

Mr. Joad's book is particularly valuable, because he has surveyed the broad outlines of Indian history, because he has traced the story of India's development through the interplay of events. He has considered the successive waves of invasion, the intermingling of blood and the influence of internal events all in relationship to the development and decline of India's high points of civilization. As events or rather a series of events occurred they brought in their train a flowering of Indian culture, or a decline, dependent upon their nature.

Altogether the book is an interesting and valuable work upon a little-known subject. D. D.

Putting "Big Business" in Its Proper Place

Big Business, Its Growth and Its Place, prepared under the auspices of the Survey Committee of the Twentieh Century Fund, Inc.

The object of this volume is to put "big business" in its proper place against the whole background of American economic life. The attempt is made to show how large big business bulks in comparison with the smaller concern, on the American economic map as a whole and on the various sectiors of the map which represent specific industries and groups of industries.

The book is purely factual. The growth and extent of incorporation is shown, as is the rise of large corporations, combinations, holding companies. Definite statistics concerning the concentration of operating units of manufacturing and trade; of corporate wealth, of corporation income and of banking are set forth. We are told that nearly one-fifth of the total national income is produced by 594 corporations.

Two viewpoints may be arrived at: that 81 per cent of all American economic activity is carried on by the medium of small firms, or, that 95 per cent of all corporations in the United States own only slightly more than 14 per cent of all corporate assets. Actually, there is a great turnover among so-called giants. Of the 106 largest industrial corporations in 1930, 12 went into receivership or bankruptcy before the end of 1934. Of the 42 largest railroads in 1930, 11 have gone into bankruptcy. Even so, the material presented show that the tremendous concentration of wealth and income is ins the hands of the giant corporations.

M. V.

Money and Banking 1936-1937, published by the League of Nations, Geneva. Two volumes, each 6s or U.S.$1.50.

Money and Banking 1936-1937 is published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. The first volume, called *Monetary Review* contains five separate studies dealing with the course of foreign exchanges; the market in forward exchanges; exchange stabilization funds; gold supply and central monetary reserves; and interest rates. The period covered is from 1929 to March, 1937, but the events of the last two years are dealt with in greater detail.

A very clear account is given of the history of international finance constituted by the devaluation or exchange control through which all currencies passed in the period. It is pointed out, in the chapter on exchange stabilization funds, that statistical data on the operations of such funds are almost entirely lacking, because of the secrecy with which these operations are conducted. The chapter devoted to the question of gold supply and central monetary reserves contains what is probably the most complete analysis of the situation which has yet appeared. The amount of gold reserves in each country is given, as well as tables showing the relation of the gold reserves to note circulation, etc.

The second volume, *Commercial Banks*, presents 174 pages of statistical information for bankers and those interested in international finance. Detailed information is given in the case of 45 countries. The section on Japan shows there has been an expansion in the total amount of Government bonds in existence in 1932 as compared to 1937 from 3,932 million yen to 7,716 million yen. M. V.

BRUSSELS ANXIOUSLY AWAITS REPLY FROM JAPAN TO SECOND INVITATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page* 242)

a cable to the Nine-Power Conference requesting that effectual measures be adopted to check Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty so as to maintain peace in the Far East.

Chinese Studerts Urge Chinese Representatives to Adhere to Stand

A joint telegram was dispatched Nov. 4 by the students of the Chungkuo, Shanghai, Minlih, Kuanfan, and Taochung Girl Middle Schools in Shanghai to the Chinese representatives to the Nine Powers Conference at Brussels, urging them to adhere to their stand, particularly not to accept any suggestions about mediation, unless the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Shanghai and North China and return the four Northeastern Provinces.

Chinghai Organizations Urge Upholding of Treaty Obligations

More than 20 organizations in Chinghai Province Nov. 7 dispatched a joint telegram to the Nine-Power Conference now in progress in Brussels as regards the Sino-Japanese dispute. The wire urged the Conference to uphold the sanctity of the Nine-Power Treaty as well as to devise effective sanctions against Japanese aggression in China.

China Is Not Seeking Mediation

Interviewed regarding foreign reports that China is seeking "mediation" in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict through channels other than the Nine-Power Conference now in session in Brussels, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Nov. 7 said that these reports are absolutely without foundation.

Japanese officials in Tokyo strenuously denied Nov. 5 that Japan was making any moves towards peace but it was freely rumored Japan would willingly end the Shanghai adventure. The Foreign Office declined to discuss the possibilities of mediation, and evaded the question whether Japan's objective was territorial or ideological. Well-informed circles believe that Herr Adolf Hitler is more likely to be accepted as a mediator in the Far Eastern hostilities than President Roosevelt.

Arrest of "Peace Negotiators" Urged by Chinese Press

In a leading editorial the *Shenchowjihpao*, (National Herald), demanded the immediate arrest as traitors and those who insist on a compromise with the enemy.

Dr. Chu Chia-hua Urges World-Wide Economic Boycott

Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Chairman of the China League of Nations Union, has sent a message to the International Trade Federation of the Trade Unions at Amsterdam, urging that an extensive economic boycott be launched against Japan to support the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels.

The time limit for the registration of Japanese goods in Chinese stores, which expired on Oct. 31, has been extended to the 7th inst., according to a circular from the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce to its members.

War-Time Japan as Reflected in Speech and the Press

(Translated By Cheng Nan Wei)

(Note—The writer of this article is a Chinese journalist who went to Japan immediately upon the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident to study the conditions there. The original text of his impressions on war-time Japan has been published in Chinese newspapers already).

In a country where the press is very strictly censored, it is of interest to note some sporadic outbursts of opinion of the muzzled Japanese public. Mr. Honda Kumataro, Japan's former Ambassador to Germany, in a speech at Shiba Park in Tokyo, voiced the hard lot of the Japanese people in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities. In part, he said:

"Our Government has many times made it known that Japan wants to bring happiness to the Chinese people. But before bestowing blessings upon the people of another nation, it would be well if our Government could give her own people enough to eat and enough to wear. Japan is a poor country. What her people eat and wear are dependent on China for supply.

"The most prosperous industry in Japan is textile industry. Not less than 20 per cent. of the whole textile investment of Japan is located in China, in the south of Yangtsze River. From that item alone, Japan can count on an annual surplus of Y. 700,000,000. With this vast amount of money that we reap from China, we are enabled to buy our daily necessities from our underwear to more important articles. The war has ruined everything. In the face of a protracted war, how could we maintain our living?"

MILITARY CONTROLS PRESS

Ever since the war broke out, Japanese papers have been fed with garbled accounts of the situation in China. Every war report must be approved by the military authorities. Pictures brought over by airplanes from Shanghai must bear the chop of "Approved by the Ministry of War" or "Approved by the Ministry of Navy." Another feature of war-time journalism in Japan is that there are so many blanks in a war story that it could hardly mean anything to the readers. It is not unusual to find in a big story with the date, the place, the name of the Japanese division engaged omitted altogether, not to speak of the figures of the casulties and the extent of the losses suffered. Japanese magazines are featuring long series of war novels and are making exclusive studies of Chinese history, Chinese politics, Chinese traditions and Chinese customs, with a view to heighten the people's interest in the war against China.

In their comments, the Japanese newspapers follow very closely the views of the militarists. At present their slogan is to "chastise the Chinese Government" or to "beat China to her knees so that she may never rise again." Intellectuals in Japan are keeping their mouths shut. In barber shops, bath houses, cafés, if one happens to be very liberal in criticizing the Fighting Services, he is at once arrested by the secret police on charges of disturbing peace by spreading rumors. Dan Yazake, editor of "Seiza," a popular Japanese weekly, who had been in close correspondence with Wang Chiao Chao, a Chinese writer, after the former's return from a trip to Shanghai last summer, was arrested by Japanese police while making a speech on the charges of "propagating anti-war sentiment" to his audience.

When the League of Nations had decided to transfer the Sino-Japanese dispute to the Nine-Power Conference in the hope of finding a solution to end the war, Tokyo pretended not to be perturbed by such a step. The Japanese Foreign Office at once declared that the Nine-Power Treaty was signed and agreed upon fifteen years ago and that the Far Eastern situation today no longer warrants the application of its stipulations. In settling the differences between China and Japan, Japan will not tolerate any intervention by a third party, it added.

Opinions in Japan were divided as to whether Japan should participate in the deliberations of the Conference. The Japanese Foreign Office was not opposed to sending a delegation to Brussels, but during the convocation, the Japanese representative is to declare the nullification of the Treaty. On the other hand, the Japanese Fighting Services firmly declined the invitation of the Belgian Government and insisted that Japan should take no part in such a Conference. The latter view is also reflected by the Japanese press, and has been acted upon by the Japanese Government.

REUTER'S AND WAR NEWS

The Publicity Department of the Japanese Foreign Office gives two press conferences a week to foreign correspondents in Tokyo. The foreign correspondents usually regard these meetings as routines of making denials and corrections, which is true. For example, when Japanese airplanes raided Nanking and Canton and killed some 2,000 Chinese non-combatants on September 22, Reuters carried a detailed dispatch to London depicting the horrors and tragedies caused by the Japanese bombs. This was at once denied by Mr. Tatsumo Kawai, head of the Publicity Department of the Foreign Office, who said that Reuter's had no correspondent in Canton and that the news was sent over by a certain Liang, a native of Kwangtung, China, and therefore, was incorrect.

This brought forth an argument between Mr. M. J. Cox, Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo, and Mr. Kawai. Mr. Cox at once notified the official Japanese Domei News Agency and the leading newspapers in Japan saying that he was asked by the Reuter's head office to make it known that the man is of British nationality, who was a teacher in a Shanghai Municipal School for many years and is well-versed in affairs on China, and that he saw with his own eyes the Japanese bombing outrages in that city on that particular day.

In an editorial published recently in "The Japan Advertiser," an American-owned English paper in Tokyo, Japan's way of handling international propaganda was criticized as "entirely departing from facts." In part, it says:

"In this Sino-Japanese war, although Japan is taking offensive on the military side, she is completely on the defensive in the matter of international propaganda.

"In handling propaganda, one at least has to have some common sense in journalistic principles. According to these principles, it is customary that hot news should be given prominence in make-up. Corrections and denials are those items which editors dislike most.

"In this conflict, news and features from Chinese sources are based on facts gathered either from eyewitnesses or from reliable channels. But the Japanese indiscriminately deny these reports or make corrections to what have already been published.

"Now, the war is being fought in China. It is only natural that the Chinese and the foreign correspondents have the first-hand information. Readers will be more interested in these stories than mere denials and corrections which are prepared in Tokyo. Tokyo is not the scene of hostilities. Furthermore, there is no Japanese official or correspondent in Nanking or any other big Chinese cities, then with what could Japan base on for making such denials and corrections?"

JAPAN RESENTS ANGLO-SAXON "HARSHNESS"

Japanese newspapers of late, particularly the powerful "Osaka Mainichi" and the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi," were bitter against Great Britain and America for the latters' "undue sympathy to China." Soko Tokutami, a veteran newspaper man, former president of the Kokumin Shimbun, in his special article to the "Osaka Mainichi" on October 12, expressed his surprise over the fact that Japan's efforts in curbing communist influences in Asia were not met with gratitude by the powers.

One must not forget, he said, that the Americans, in oppressing the colored people, had often resorted to such brutal practice as lynching, and that, General R. E. H. Dyer of Great Britain, on April 13, 1911, ordered his soldiers to fire on the unarmed civilians in a certain province in India, resulting in 400 dead and three times that number wounded. No matter how indignant the Japanese might be, they would not employ such measure as lynching or wholesale murder.

Under the caption of "Great Britain Is Father of Aerial Attacks on Underfended Areas" with sub-heading "In Expressing Undue Sympathy to Others, John Bull Exposes Her Own Past Atrocities," a special article which appeared on October 12 in Tokyo Nichi Nichi" strongly argued that the British Empire was responsible for setting the precedent of ruthless air raids on unfortified territories in India, Afganistan and Africa. The article was also accompanied by a story of an Indain in Tokyo supporting this view and two pictures, one depicting the hysteria of the people of an Afganistan town following a raid and the other showing the actual bombing of that town by British bombers.

DEPARTURE OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

In Japan today, even a casual visitor cannot fail to note the mobilization of all resources, human and material, under the banner of "To Fight and To Win." A national campaign to raise war funds has been sponsored by the Patriotic Women's Association of Japan. School girls are scattered on streets asking for contributions from pedestrians. Newspapers are raising funds for dedicating warplanes to the nation. Various civil organizations have asked the public to donate their shares to "comfort" the soldiers. High government officials, including the Premier and the Ministers, are making personal appearances and giving optimistic speeches to the people. All these aim to keep the people's war fervor to a pitch.

When a soldier is about to leave for China, his relatives, friends, colleagues, and former schoolmates all join in giving him a farewell party. A huge feast is usually scheduled, during which all those present would sing and drink. This is followed by a "march" in a number of cars and trucks. Everyone brings a small flag and sings the national anthem during the journey. On the body of the "hero" is stretched diagonally a band of white cloth with characters "Expeditionary Warrior (Name)" in red ink. If this happy send-off is in Tokyo, the group would motor to the Imperial Palace where they would bow down before the throne of their Imperial Majecties.

Despite the cheers and the excitement of his good-wishers, it is often true that, behind this artificial demonstration, there are tears from old mothers, beloved wives, and other dear one who cannot bear to see the departure of a man on whom they depend for their support. In the "meeting quarters" in public places, designed particularly to give a last-minute get-together to the expeditionary forces and their families, one sees a very pathetic human picture.

SUPERSTITION OF NIPPON SOLDIERS

Warrior or no warrior, life is life. This certainly goes true with Nippon soldiers too. Even a casual visitor cannot fail to find that these loyal sons of His Imperial Majesty's Expeditionary Forces are just as susceptible to the fears of death as any ordinary man. The only difference is, perhaps, that, when fighting in front-line's they

Children's Colds—A Wise Precaution.

When a child shows signs of a cold, starts sneezing, has red eyes, and a running nose, prompt, attention should be given, for neglect of a cold may lead to serious consequences. The first step in curing a cold is to remove all congestion of the system, and for infants and young children there is no better way of doing this than by giving a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

Guaranteed pure and entirely free from narcotics and other harmful drugs, the Tablets reduce the child's feverishness (if any), soothe the child's fretfulness, relieve his discomfort and assist speedy recovery.

Also for infantile indigestion, constipation, and colic, Baby's Own Tablets are equally helpful. They check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, quiet the nerves, expel worms, and quickly ease the pains of teething. Chemists everywhere sell the reliable health safe-guard for the young,

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

have deep faith in certain charms which would make them "invulnerable."

Before an expeditionary force is sent to China, each soldier is provided with what is called "One Thousand Stitches," in addition to a spell and an image of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy in the Buddhist religion. With these, the soldiers are said to be immune from bullet wounds.

The "One Thousand Stitches" is a piece of white cloth, three feet long and five inches wide. After one thousand circles have been drawn on it, this piece of cloth is passed on from one woman to another. Each woman is to stitch once and then to tie a knot. The work is done when the thousand circles are filled with one thousand stitches and one thousand knots.

The Japanese soldiers then use these highly-sentimental and highly-labored pieces of cloths as their belts. A national campaign to contribute more "One Thousand Stitches" to the expeditionary forces has been started by the National Women's Defence League of Dai Nippon. This explains why at railway or other public gathering places, one always sees many Japanese girls asking other women folks to stitch on those pieces of cloths.

The spell is just a piece of paper or cloth with the characters "Imperial Guard," "Bullets and Swords Won't Penetrate," and an imperial seal by the Grace of God on it. This is given to each soldier to stick at his breast.

The Kuan Yin image is merely a drawing of Goddess of Mercy with many seals of Buddhist temples on it. This is also to be kept at the bosom of each soldier of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

JAPAN ORGANIZES "BRAIN TRUST"

In order to help to formulate national policies and to assist in attaining the objectives of the campaign in China, the Japanese Government has organized a "brain trust," typical of the one formed in the United States but different in its purposes. Four of the members of the Council were picked from the Fighting Services, three from political parties, two from the business world and one from diplomatic circles. These names were passed at a plenary session of the Privy Council on October 13 and were announced on October 15. The list is composed of:—

Army—General Kazushige Ugaki, former Governor-General of Korea and an unsuccessful Premier-designate in March, 1936, and General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister.

Navy—Admiral Baron Kiyotane Abo, former Navy Minister, and Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, member of the Supreme War Council.

Political parties—Mr. Chuji Machida, President of the majority Minseito party; Mr. Yonero Mayeda, a Seiyukai leader; and Mr. Kiyoshi Akita, an independent, who once served as Speaker of the House.

Finance—Baron Seinosuke Goh, former President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Shekin Ikeda, former guiding genius of the vast Mitsui business empire.

Diplomatic circles—Mr. Yosuke Matsuka, President of the South Manchuria Company and head of the Japanese delegation to Geneva at the time of Japan's withdrawl from the League of Nations.

ECONOMIC CONTROL AND PEOPLE'S LIVING

China's determination to carry on a protracted war with Japan has definately "inspired" the latter to take "adequate measures." Seitoku Ito, an eminent critic in his editorial "Some Views on a Prolonged War" in the "International Journal of Commerce," criticized Premier Konoye and General Sugiyamas' statements in a Diet session advocating "a quick, decisive war in China." "Chinese strategy in the war," he said, is "to fight and to retreat." "The occasional offensives of the Chinese armies are but a superficial and shortlived tactics. It is highly improbable that the Japanese forces can successfully surround the Chinese troops and annihilate them. Therefore a call for preparations for a prolonged war is imminent."

"The Japanese people," he added, "have a tempo of being sentimental and straight-forward, and therefore, are more favorable for a quick, determined war. These characteristics are also our weakness, which we should correct step by step. With the fate of our whole nation in the balance, shall we not urge our government to prepare itself for a fight to the finish?"

Mr. Ito's view is shared by many others after the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai. The Japanese Government of late has also formulated many war-time measures for a long-time conflict, some outstanding ones being the control of foreign exchange and the control of imports and exports. As a result of the control of exchanges, Japanese film fans will probably have to miss imported pictures for a long time when the present surplus stock will run short by the end of this year. Another effect of this order is Japan's "educational isolation," which means, henceforth, (at least as long as the hostilities last), Japan is not going to send any student or any specialist to Europe or to America, for research or for investigations. At the same time the import of foreign books will be greatly limited.

The control of imports and exports also aims at one common objective—the reduction, as far as possible, of the drain of Japanese money to foreign countries. In an order issued by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on October 10, some 300 odd items of commodities are banned from importation. This ban, if successfully enforced, would save Japan about Y. 40,000,000 annually. Among the items banned are Lipton's tea, Worcestershire sauce, curry, spaghetti, beer, apples, lemons, etc. Coffee from Brazil is not prohibited from importation because most of the Japanese emigrants in that country are engaged in coffee plantation. Hams, sausages, butter, cheese were not banned because of the large consumption of those foodstuffs by foreigners either residing in or visiting Japan.

Eight items, all indirect implements of war, are on the embargo list. Mineral products like iron, petroleum, lead, aluminum, are monopolized by the military authorities and can be used for war purpose only. The Japanese Government is encouraging its people to practice strict economy as regards their consumption of all products. Japanese families are particularly urged to economize in using consumer-goods like raw materials for manufacturing, cotton, leather, platinum, gold, copper, lead, aluminum, nickel, petroleum, rubber, timber, paper, hemp, sheepskin, antimony, tin, etc.

EVILS OF JAPANESE CONSCRIPTION

In Japan, like in many other countries, soldiers are recruited from citizens by compulsion. But in a fascist and militaristic nation like Japan such a system breeds many evils. The Japanese people are very family-conscious. They have a very strong desire to enjoy family life, and the years of compulsory military service simply ruins such family ties. Instances of unwillingness to join the service are numerous in Japan. When a young man reaches his twenty-first year, he has to pass a physical examination before being enlisted. This gives a chance of escape to many youths who hate to go to the camps.

Months before the physical examination, these young men would indulge themselves in excessive drinking, excessive smoking, and other demoralizing habits so that they might be disqualified when they were given a test of their physical fitness. In many other cases, when they are enrolled, their parents, being deprived of their means of subsistence, commit *hari-kari* or plunge themselves into the sea. In one primary school, eight teachers were enlisted in the army at the same time, leaving no one to teach the students. In a number of shops, factories and public services, there is an acute shortage of productive man power. This explains why in Japan today a large number of women is being engaged in various fields of production.

There has been a number of tragic tales of Japanese soldiers serving in the army or losing their lives in the war against China. One of these is about the death of an actor known as Kyosuke Tomoda (real name Gohro Tomoda) in the Shanghai conflict recently. Tomoda was in the cast of the Japanese version of the play "All Quiet in the Western Front" in the Tazakiji Theater in Tokyo some time ago, and now it was his turn to pay his own life in a war which is even more horrifying and more disastrous than the World War. His wife, Akiko Ramuro, a well-known actress, learning the sad news, said with tears rolling in her cheeks: "I moan for his untimely death both for myself and for Japan. He had a more important reason to live—his contributions to the realm of art and civilization—than to die in the battlefield."

MILITARISTS CENSOR PLAYS AND FILMS

There are two main divisions of plays in Japan today—one representing commercialized type and the other representing art. Plays of the latter school which were scheduled to open performances had it not been for the war have been largely suspended. But Japanese producers of the former type of plays are taking full advantage of the current popular enthusiasm in war and are paying particular attention to the transformation of war news into the stage. In theaters, large or small, acts of Japanese heroism, of wartime services in the rear, of people's generous contributions to the war fund, of brave Japanese youths joining the expeditionary forces are catering to the public appetite. In many instances Japanese impersonating Chinese buffoons are put on the stage merely to draw roars of laughter from low-class theatergoers.

Hideao Nagata, a literary critic, made the following pointed remarks in a September issue of a Japanese theatrical magazine:

> "Ever since the Sino-Japanese war started, Japanese plays have been stereotyped to meet one demand—the demand for something exciting, something courageous, something glorious. During the period from the first Sino-Japanese War in 1895 up to the present, Japanese theatrical art has made little progress. It is hoped that those who are responsible for the popularity of the commercialized plays will also so something to advance the ideas and ideals of their productions. If this is too much to be expected, then at least they should release much productions as would balance the cultural level of the Japanese people."

Japanese cinemas are also flooded with newsreels of the war in China. The Japanese military authorities are taking this opportunity of making effective and extensive home propaganda. The official Domei News Agency has been ordered by the Government to furnish the cinemas with war newsreels, which usually run more than thirty minutes at each performance. Big papers like the "Osaka Mainichi" and the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" have sent special photographers to North China and Shanghai for taking exclusive war pictures. These pictures, after they have been sent back to home, are strictly censored by the Japanese Fighting Services, and, when they are released, they show little about the real battles and the war-front. All that the audience could expect to see are but some scenes of Japanese troops firing from their own lines, the departure of expeditionary forces, and all those snaps which the militarists think are harmless to show to the people.

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